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2 July 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORT ON 13 JUNE 425TH MAC MEETING

SK130517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Kaesong, 13 Jun (KCNA)--The 425th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on June 13 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side strongly denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for stepping up preparations for new war by introducing nuclear attack means and other new-type weapons and armed forces of aggression into South Korea after working out a concrete plan for the provocation of nuclear war in Korea long ago.

According to the statement of Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are shipping a large quantity of new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea in gross violation of Paragraph 13D of the armistice agreement stipulating cessation of introduction of reinforcing combat planes, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunitions into Korean boundary.

They deployed 72 latest-type "F-16" fighter bombers, 24 "A-10" close support planes, a new-type "AH 1 Cobra" helicopter, more than 100 "Black Hawk" helicopters, "M-60A-3" tanks and "M-198" long-range howitzers at their army units occupying South Korea and many nuclear mines in the demilitarized zone south of the military demarcation line.

They also moved the centre of the strategic deployment of their Seventh Fleet equipped with nuclear weapons to the Korean East Sea and reportedly built even a post for observing space objects in South Korea in preparation for a possible space war.

Not content with this alone, they plan to introduce more than 180 pieces of new-type equipment including improved tow missiles into South Korea within the two-three years to come and intend to bring there cruise missiles, neutral weapons and even "B-52" strategic bombers now deployed in Guam island in the Pacific.

The U.S. imperialists are also supplying the South Korean puppets with huge lethal weapons.

This year they supply them with lethal weapons worth 2 billion dollars including "F-4" Phantom planes and 230 million dollars respectively in the name of "sales" and "military aid."

They plan to increase the numerical strength of their aggression forces occupying South Korea by more than 2,500.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists for frequently staging nuclear war exercises and openly resorting to the nuclear blackmail after having turned South Korea into a nuclear powder magazine, the senior member of our side said:

Their nuclear war provocation manoeuvres have been further stepped up simultaneously with the full-dress scheme to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

Reality clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are a gross violator of the Korean armistice agreement and a criminal gravely menacing peace in Korea.

Noting that the enemy's arms buildup has now created a grave danger of a nuclear war which may be touched off any moment in our country, the senior member of our side stressed that the U.S. imperialists must bear responsibility for this.

He lodged a strong protest with the U.S. imperialists against large-scale reinforcement of armed forces of aggression these days in South Korea and strongly demanded the enemy side to stop it at once and withdraw nuclear weapons and other new-type combat equipment from South Korea without delay.

CSO: 4100/143

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY SCORES CHON TU-HWAN'S NONVIOLENCE REMARKS

SK091535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--The "exclusion of violence" ballad is an anti-communist slogan for inciting North-South confrontation and freezing division, besides being aimed at suppressing democratic forces and strengthening dictatorship in South Korea, declares NODONG SINMUN today in a commentator's article titled "On the Dictator's 'Exclusion of Violence' Ballad."

Sharply hitting at the ballad, it says: The rampancy of violence has become more uncontrollable and its method more crafty after the traitor Chon Tu-hwan began crying for "exclusion of violence."

The article says: Claiming that it is their action compass to build a society ruled by "peace and justice," the traitor Chon Tu-hwan set it as their "policy target" for this year to "realize policy and society free from violence" and "achieve national unification without recourse to violence."

And he made a fuss as if he would bring any change to the politico-social life in South Korea.

The "exclusion of violence" ballad circulated by him is an offspring of his shameless ruse to conceal the medieval dark rule in South Korea and maintain and extend it by misleading public opinion, abusing even the name of justice and peace.

Colonial South Korea is a zone of the most outrageous and barbarious violence where the violence of the United States and that of the puppet clique following it hold sway doubly.

The present dictator is violence incarnate.

After grabbing power Chon Tu-hwan closed down all the political parties and organisations and conscientious press media, arrested and imprisoned a great many patriots, democratic figures, students, workers and peasants and penalized them through trials and murdered thousands of man and woman demonstrators on the scenes. In a little more than four years he has committed more shocking fascist brutalities than preceding dictators had committed in over 30 years.

Little penetration is needed to see the reason why the South Korean dictator is making a noisy play of the phraseology of "exclusion of violence." He, above all, seeks to maintain the military fascist rule facing a crisis, obliterate the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea and gratify his desire for long-term office by deceiving public opinion.

Though several months have passed since the puppet clique announced the "exclusion of violence," there is no change in their policy.

The rampancy of violence has become more uncontrollable and its method more crafty after they began crying for "exclusion of violence."

The South Korean dictator advocated "peaceful unification based on the principle of national self-determination," slandering us with the allegation that the North seeks "southward invasion" and "violent revolution in the south."

While harping on the "principle of national self-determination" and "peaceful method" in the solution of the reunification question, the South Korean puppets persistently oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and entreat the United States to keep South Korea under the "protection of its nuclear umbrella." They have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base and arsenal in Asia by continually introducing there nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons and combat equipment.

They have no intention to renounce the line of confrontation by violence in the North-South relations and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

They have refused to respond to our fair proposal for tripartite talks and turned into a political theatre even the talks between delegates of the North and South Olympic Committees for forming a single team and used it for inciting antagonism and distrust within the nation.

The "exclusion of violence" ballad sung by the South Korean dictator is nothing but a deceptive slogan for concealing his confrontation line.

All the facts show that this ballad is an anti-democratic, anti-national slogan invented to crack down upon the patriotic democratic forces of South Korea resisting oppression, strengthen the dictatorship, whip up North-South confrontation and thus block national reunification and fix division.

If the South Korean authorities are really willing to follow a non-violent policy, they should make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the root cause of the violent policy, withdraw from South Korea and repeal the "national security law" and other fascist evil laws, disorganise the repressive tools, release the political prisoners and democratize the social and political life, not suppressing the people resisting the dictatorship.

If they oppose violence and want the country's peaceful reunification, they should accept our proposal with sincerity. Their attitude toward the democratisation of South Korean society and tripartite talks will show whether the "exclusion of violence" advertised by them is true or sham.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TANZANIA RALLY MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK120812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--A mass rally denouncing fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and supporting the South Korean people's struggle was held at the Cultural House in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, on May 19 on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

Nigora, secretary of the Dar-es-Salaam Provincial Committee of the Tanzanian Youth Organisation in his report exposed the sanguinary massacre committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in Kwangju four years ago and paid homage to the patriotic youth and students who fell while fighting for the democratisation of the South Korean society and national reunification.

The rally adopted a statement denouncing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and their fascist suppression and supporting the cause of the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification.

The statement said: The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must step down from "power" at once and the democratisation of the South Korean society must be realised.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their lethal weapons.

We warmly support the new proposal for national reunification which was put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we appeal to the world's peaceloving people and patriotic youth and students to express full support to the South Korean students' struggle.

CSO: 4100/143

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

AAPSO PARTICIPANTS SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK080958 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] El Djazair, 6 Jun (KCNA)--Delegates from various countries at the 6th Congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, denouncing the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

Nouri 'Abd al-Razzak, secretary general of the AAPSO, pointed out that South Korea has been converted into a base for nuclear attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and denounced Reagan's scheme to frame up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

He underlined that the new initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks is a realistic step to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

At the congress delegates of many countries on the two continents including socialist countries and Tanzania, Madagascar, Algeria, Nepal, Zambia, Afghanistan, the Philippines, etc., and international organisations expressed full support to our proposal for tripartite talks, exposing the moves of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique to unleash a new war and fabricate the triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea.

Referring to the Korean question, a general political declaration adopted at the congress extended support to the new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The congress adopted resolutions on the Korean question--"We denounce the occupation of South Korea by the United States and its 'two Koreas' plot," "We demand the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons from South Korea and abolition of the U.S. military bases" and "We fully support the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks, a new proposal, for the peaceful reunification of Korea."

An action programme of the congress stated that it will set the period from June 25 to July 27 as a month of solidarity with the Korean people and observe May 17 as a day of solidarity with the South Korean people fighting for democracy against fascism.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

N. KOREANS FIRE AT ROK ARMY POST FROM DMZ

SK121133 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Around 1815 yesterday, the North Korean puppets committed a provocation of firing a few rounds at our Army post from their post in the DMZ 18 kilometers northeast of Cholwon along the central front; we suffered no casualties according to the announcement of the Ministry of National Defense.

Pak Chong-sik, spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense, said that the ulterior motive of such a provocation by the North Korean puppets is to test our summertime alert posture in connection with the replacement of the commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces, another violation of the Armistice Agreement. Spokesman Pak said that the U.N. forces side of the MAC immediately filed a protest to the North Korean puppet side over this incident in which proposed a joint investigation, and that our side is presently investigating the incident.

Recalling in chronological order the North Korean puppets' shooting provocations in the 1980's up to the present: They fired a machine gun at our Army post on the eastern front on 10 September 1981, fired some 520 machine gun rounds at a location 15 kilometers northwest of Yonchon on 30 October, and fired some 300 automatic rifle rounds at a location 4 kilometers north of Kumhwa on 10 December. They committed a provocation by firing a mortar at a location 26 kilometers north of Hwachon on 21 April 1982, fired a machine gun at a location 14 kilometers north of Cholwon at our patrol unit on 17 May, and fired at random at a location 9 kilometers northwest of Kojin on 7 June. Besides, on 13 October last year, they fired some 2,000 rounds from an automatic gun at a U.N. forces post, committing a total of 8 shooting provocations.

CSO: 4107/176

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

'CIVILIAN DEFENSE ACADEMY'--Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique decided to set up a "civilian defence academy" in Chonan area of South Chungchong Province within next year to give "general education" to the "elite members of the Civilian Defence Corps," according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppet clique plans to give anti-communist and war education annually to 9,500 people including "chiefs and training instructors of the Civilian Defence Corps" of the lowest administrative units. The fascist clique has already decided to install "civilian defence schools" at work sites and areas and revealed the scheme to train over 500,000 elite members of the "Civilian Defence Corps," clamouring about the "state of emergency." The decision to set up the "civilian defence academy" shows the more undisguised scheme of the military fascist clique to use all human resources of South Korea as cannon fodder in a war against the northern half of the DPRK. [Text] [SK090403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 9 Jun 84]

SUPPORT FOR KOREAN UNIFICATION--Pyongyang, 10 Jun (KCNA)--Solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification was expressed in a joint communique on the recent visit of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, to the Mongolian People's Republic. According to the Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG June 3, the joint communique said that the two sides express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic principle free from outside interference. The Mongolian paper UNEN May 30 said that Yu. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia, speaking at a banquet arranged in honour of the president of the Presidential Council of Hungary, said the main thing in the military tieup which is expanded and strengthened in the Far East is the formation of an aggressive three-way military alliance of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul. [Text] [SK100841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 10 Jun 84]

ROK FOREIGN DEFICIT INCREASES--Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique's deficit in international payments added up to 1 billion dollars in the first five months of this year, according to "Second Radio" in Seoul. It was 708 million dollars at the end of April. Staggering under the heavy burden of foreign debts, the military fascist clique are crying for "defence of international payments." But the fabulous gap in international payments is made inevitable by the increase of unilateral imports, one of the attributes of the colonial economy, and other factors. [Text] [SK110838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 11 Jun 84]

'STINGER' MISSILES IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists have equipped their air forces in South Korea with "Stinger" missiles, a new-type weapon, according to "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" in Seoul. This fact was disclosed by the June 11 issue of the U.S. STARS AND STRIPES. The report says that the operational deployment of the "Stinger" missiles has already been completed at the U.S. air force base in the central area of South Korea and an anti-aircraft guard unit has been set up to operate the weapon. Now this missile is being deployed in other U.S. air force bases. This shows how feverishly the U.S. imperialists are working for the criminal arms buildup to provoke a war of aggression against the north in Korea. [Text] [SK122219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 12 Jun 84]

FOOD FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES--Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique is urged by Japan to pay back the rice imported from her in kind, according to a report from South Korea. The South Korean puppets depending upon foreign countries for food imported 630,000 tons of rice from Japan in 1969 and 1970. At the request of Japan, the puppet clique has to make this year's compensation in rice. The Japanese authorities demand rice, saying the rice crop rules bad this year in Japan. The South Korean puppets are now undergoing serious food crisis. They are obliged to import more than 8 million tons of grain annually. Their compensation of imported rice in kind will land them into worst straits. The poor sight of the South Korean puppets without chajusong (independence) is well illustrated in their being compelled to repay imported rice in kind as demanded by their master, irrespective of the contract. [Text] [SK130333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 13 Jun 84]

MEMORIAL FOR CREWMEN CRITICIZED--Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group called together more than one hundred inhabitants and students in Kojin on June 6 and staged a "memorial service for the crewmen of the sunken escort craft No 56," kicking up an anti-communist row with a distorted propaganda against us. Denouncing this, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN Sunday says: As the whole world knows, "escort craft No 56" was sunk by a self-defensive step of our side in January 1967, while committing hostile acts against us in our territorial waters. It was not on "guard duty" for fishermen on the sea off Kojin, as they claim. It was a deliberate act to incite North-South confrontation and heighten the tensions for the Chon Tu-hwan group to hold the ridiculous "memorial service" and incite hostility against us by false propaganda reversing the black and white, when the anti-communist war row was becoming all the more undisguised in South Korea. Overheated in backing the fiction of "southward invasion" which can convince no one, the South Korean puppets brought forward the incident which had occurred 17 years ago to use it as a pretext for their smear campaign. But "escort craft No 56" incident remains the historical proof that the threat of aggression on the Korean Peninsula comes from the south, not from the north. They should not commit a provocation by distorting history, but do acts helpful to easing tensions. [Text] [SK102345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 10 Jun 84]

'STUDENT CRIME-PREVENTION CORPS'--Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets rigged up the suppressive tool against students called "student crime-prevention corps" with more than 520 students in Seoul and held its inaugural ceremony, according to the South Korean newspaper KYONGHYANG SINMUN. The "student crime-prevention corps" framed up by the puppets is posted at the police booths of the frontline police stations in Seoul for "patrol and check-up" from 9 hours in the evening to 2 hours next day. [Text] [SK120427
Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 12 Jun 84]

PHILIPPINES EMBASSY STATEMENT--The Embassy of the Philippines in Korea has denied a recent report that the Philippines has organized a friendship association with North Korea to strengthen ties between the two countries. Philippine ambassador to Seoul, Nicanor T. Jimenez, Thursday told a Foreign Ministry official that he found the report untrue through an inquiry to his government. The report was released by the Naewoe Press specializing in North Korean affairs. [Text] [SK012353 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jun 84 p 8]

CSO: 4100/143

S. KOREA/ POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT CHON'S INTERVIEW WITH SAUDI ARABIAN NEWSPAPER

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 27 Mar 84 p 3

[Interview with President Chon by Saudi Arabian newspaper: "Objectives: Developing Together and Cooperating With Foreign Countries Abroad; The Content of President Chon's Interview With a Saudi Arabian Newspaper; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] What do you think about the situation in the DMZ?

[Answer] The area in which 1 million men of the North and South Korean armed forces (ROK: 400,000; North Korea: 600,000) who, armed with the most up-to-date weapons, are pitted against each other along the 155-mile front-line for 365 days a year, day and night, and without holidays is this very demilitarized zone.

Not to mention the fact that Seoul, the capital city of the ROK, is situated at a distance of only 30 km from the DMZ, proof has recently been found continuously of the following facts: that North Korea has changed the disposition of its frontline forces into an offensive battlefield disposition; and that North Korea is rapidly reinforcing its armaments. Thus the real state of things is that the threat the people of our ROK are feeling is now greater than every before. North Korea has ground forces 1.5 times as strong as those of the ROK. It has 2.7 times as many tanks as the ROK. It has 1.5 times as many aircrafts as the ROK. Thus it has military forces and fire power exceedingly greater than those of the ROK. During the past 20 years, in some arenas of military forces and fire power, there has been a 10-fold buildup.

Therefore, I believe that it is most urgent in the Korean peninsula today to find a way of easing such a state of tension there.

[Question]: Do you think that the Korean problem will be resolved in the near future, for example, by the end of this century? What form do you think an ultimate solution would take?

[Answer] The problem of reunifying the Korean peninsula is a problem [to be solved] between North and South Korea. Unfortunately, the situation today is that talks between North and South Korea cannot be actualized.

Therefore, the circumstances are such that it is very hard to have a definite prospect of when the reunification problem will be resolved.

However, I believe that the problem of reunifying the Korean peninsula should be resolved in compliance with the following three principles--on 22 January 1982, I offered, on the basis of those principles, a plan for national unity and democratic reunification:

First, the reunification of the Korean peninsula should be attained in compliance with the principle of self-determination of the people.

Second, the reunification problem should be resolved through the democratic procedure and in such a way that the will of the whole people will be reflected.

Third, the reunification of the north and the south should be realized by peaceful means.

The most rational way of attaining a peaceful unification of the north and the south is to accomplish national unity between the north and the south, to enact the unification constitution on the basis of the will of the whole nation for reunification, and to consummate a unified state in compliance with the constitution. In order to discuss such a principle as this which governs national unity and democratic reunification, I strongly urge here, again that a meeting of the highest responsible men of the North and South Korean authorities be held.

[Question] As to the Rangoon incident, do you think that the North Koreans will stage another provocation similar to that? It is likely, one may think, that they will soften their attitude in the face of the accusation by international public opinion that was brought about because of the incident. What do you think was their intention when they planned the bombing terrorism?

[Answer] North Korea's basic strategy toward the south is to reunify by means of armed communization. North Korea has so far employed the following strategy: Stepping up armed provocations as far as possible, it shifted the responsibility onto the ROK; and when [their intentions] were exposed and came under the accusation of international circles, it attempted to camouflage by temporarily making peace proposals in order to pacify international opinion.

So was the case with the Rangoon incident, too. They must have planned as follows: They wanted first to commit violence on me and to put the ROK in a state of anarchy and thereby to create a chaotic condition there; then, taking advantage of the chaos, they wanted to camouflage their armed guerrillas as the ROK forces and to dispatch them to the south; and then they wanted to create a situation similar to that of the Vietnam War.

However, since their plan was exposed at last, they are now attempting to deceive the peoples of the world by means of a camouflaged peace strategy.

Although such an atrocity by North Korea ended without any punishment this time, if they attempt to commit such a violence again, the ROK will punish them so as to put them beyond recovery.

Since the second half of the 1960's, North Korea has either supported from behind or directly participated in the activities of anti-government forces designed to overthrow the governments of a total of 26 countries. And, because of that, their diplomatic and consular offices were forced to be closed down in two countries; and officials of their diplomatic offices were deported from eight countries.

Furthermore, from 1969 on, over 5,000 men of anti-government guerrilla forces of 35 countries, whose political situations are uneasy, were brought to North Korea, given a 3-month to 1-year-and-a-half training, and sent back to their own countries to launch activities to overthrow their governments.

It may be a more accurate expression to call North Korea a terrorist group rather than a political group.

While the ROK will take appropriate measures in the Korean peninsula, if those friendly nations who are seeking peace or stability also take appropriate restraining measures against North Korea, we will be able to lead a more peaceful life, I believe.

[Question] Do you think that North Korea, too, is making its policies on its own without getting instructions from either the Soviet Union or the PRC?

[Answer] Regarding the so-called independent diplomacy of North Korea, I have a somewhat different view. I agree with the view that North Korea is profiting from the Sino-Soviet relations by swinging between the two like the pendulum of a clock.

North Korea has consistently aligned itself with either the Soviet Union or the PRC, whichever takes a stronger policy toward non-communist countries.

The PRC and the Soviet Union, too, are aware of this jingoistic policy of North Korea and have therefore made use of North Korea for negative effects in world politics.

For such reasons as these, tension in the Korean peninsula was not eased even in the period in which the detente atmosphere was ripe between the United States and the Soviet Union; and it still continues to exist despite the fact that U.S.-PRC relations have developed greatly.

[Question] If an isolationist government of the United States should decide to withdraw the U.S. forces from the ROK, what would happen? When such a situation as this takes place, will there be any alternative to replace the United States' security umbrella protection?

[Answer] North Korea maintains a very strong military power. They [North Koreans] declared so-called four major military lines with the banners of arming the whole people, of fortifying the entire land, of making all members of military forces officers, and of modernizing all military forces. From 1963 on, they have spent more than 20 percent of their GNP for military expenditure every year.

Compared to this, the ROK started to launch the work of modernizing its national military forces from 1976, only 10-odd years ago. As for the national defense expenditure, too, the circumstances are such that [the ROK] is spending around 6 percent of the GNP.

The reasons why the ROK's security is being maintained despite such a difference as this in military strength between North and South Korea are: The ROK is maintaining defensive type positions which require comparatively less expenses; and the approximately 40,000 men of U.S. forces in Korea are offsetting the difference.

Therefore, the role of the U.S. forces in Korea is to contribute to the peace in that region by maintaining a military balance in the Korean peninsula; and this would ultimately become a contribution to maintaining world peace.

So long as North Korea's jingoistic policy continues to exist as it is today, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces in Korea would be a very undesirable event not only for the peace in this region but also for world peace.

[Question] Let us return to the problems of the ROK itself; developments in the ROK have been so surprising that even the people of the PRC are giving unstinted praise of them.

What do you think are the greatest basic factors in bringing about successes in your country?

[Answer] Economic developments attained in the second half of the 20th century by the ROK, which was completely destroyed during the war and which has scanty natural resources, have often been called miraculous.

However, I think that the ROK's economic development is an inevitable entity rather than a miraculous one.

Material civilization, while developing, will deteriorate and soon die away without the continuous support of a wholesome spiritual culture.

I think that our spiritual culture which made the ROK's economic development possible is in the spirit of cooperation.

The Saemaul movement which I am forcefully pushing today, too, is a movement for strengthening that spirit of cooperation.

Such a spirit of cooperation as ours works in the same way in the field of overseas cooperation. Creating ways in which "the partner nations" and the "ROK" can develop together is the ROK's fundamental spirit of overseas cooperation.

[Question] The final question concerns your excellency the president. What do you hope to accomplish during your term of office, especially in the aspects of the political and social developments of the ROK?

[Answer] On the occasion of the inauguration of the Fifth Republic in 1981, I set forth the following as objectives of the national government: the popularization democracy, the construction of a welfare society, the realization of social justice, and educational reform and cultural development.

I am planning to realize to the best of my power all of these four objectives during my term of office.

First of all, what I am emphasizing most regarding the issue of popularization democracy is to give the people a sense of self-mastery.

Secondly comes the issue of construction of a welfare society.

Our objective of the construction of a welfare society includes not only the simple solution of [the problems of] clothing, food, and shelter but also entertaining the hope of enjoying improved clothing, food, and shelter.

Thirdly comes the realization of social justice.

A just society is a society in which those who live honestly are well treated, those who keep order get ahead, and those who are diligent become well-to-do.

Next come educational reform and cultural development.

Finally I want to add on this occasion: what I would like to accomplish without fail in my term of office is the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The unification of the Korean peninsula is [a task] in which a partner called North Korea is involved; so it is hard to predict the time of accomplishing it. However, I hope that I will be able to take at least the first step to the unification during my term of office.

What should be realized before anything else is a dialogue between North and South Korea, directly concerned parties in the unification of the north and the south. Therefore, I will do my best to open a north-south dialogue and continue trying to persuade North Korea with patience.

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR NEW PARTY FORMED

SK050621 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 84 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] Amid the rumor in political circles about a new party, some 40 former members of the New Democratic Party, 24 former members of the Unification Party, and some figures in the opposition jointly organized a preparatory committee for the formation of a new party, attracting people's attention.

They held a gathering last week and appointed Kim Ki-hyon in charge of the central organization, Kim Chang-sik, Yi Chae-kol, and Kim Yong-il his deputies, and Hong Sun-chol in charge of public relations. They also nominated the following persons in charge of liaison in local areas:

Song Chong-sop--Pusan; An Tong-son--Kyonggi Province; Chang Won-chun--Kangwon Province; Choe kuk--North Chungchong Province; Song Chon-yong--North Chungchong Province; Son Han-son--North Cholla Province; O Sok-po--South Cholla Province; Pak Chong-uk--North Kyongsang Province; Kim Chang-sik--South Kyongsang Province; and O Chong-po--Cheju Province.

It appears that they intend to entice senior politicians and former national assemblymen who were elected many times into the new party they are going to organize. They have completed the list of the figures to contact on that basis. An official concerned revealed that they are going to introduce the collective leadership system of 7-man supreme representatives and to hold the promoters' meeting around 15 June. Thus, they are accelerating the preparatory work.

Meanwhile, Mr Han Kon-su, who is pushing ahead to form a separate new party, opened his own office in Kwnaghwamun, showing an active intent to accelerate the formation of a new party.

Commenting on these moves, a leading figure in the opposition said: I think that they are preparing to seize their vested rights when new parties appear in full-scale.

CSO: 4107/175

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LEADER OF NEW COMMUNITY MOVEMENT INTERVIEWED

Seoul TONGIL in Korean Vol 31 No 4, Apr 84 pp 68-75

[Interview with Yi Chol-u, president of Central Office of the New Community Movement by Yi Dock-che: "The New Community Movement is the Unification Movement"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Nongovernmental Leadership

Since the launch of the new community movement more than a decade has passed. It is a national spiritual development movement as well, and its effectiveness has been internationally recognized. Further, it is hoped that this movement will help achieve national unification which our people desire so earnestly.

This thought came to my mind as I was headed towards the Central Office of the New Community Movement. I called on Mr Yi Chol-u, President of the Central Office.

[Question] The new community movement is commonly thought of as a national movement for the improvement of life, and it gives us a picture of modernized village communities. I understand that since the beginning of the 1980's, the movement has added a new dimension of national spiritual development to economic undertakings. Would you first of all comment on this point, please?

[Answer] That is correct. The new community movement, which was launched in the 1970's to eradicate poverty rooted deeply in the 5,000 year history of our country, started to tackle the problems of rural areas first. Under the guidance of the government, this movement has caused a complete turnabout of the rural atmosphere, and has also successfully brought about an increase in the income of the rural population.

Gradually, rural development spread to urban areas and permeated various sectors of the society, such as the industrial and business districts. Thus, it is accomplishing a lot as a new urban community movement. But, since the beginning of 1980's, in accordance with President Chun's guiding ideology that the new community movement can take root in the people's lives only if it is undertaken voluntarily by the people themselves, the present Central Office of the New Community Movement has come into being.

In other words, it has been transformed from a government controlled body to one led by the people. At this point in 1984, the leaders of the new community movement are working, with a sense of historical mission, to wipe out the poverty and absurdity of the past, and advance peaceful unification which is our people's long cherished desire.

[Question] Then, could you explain the relationship between the new community movement and the unification movement?

[Answer] The great task of unification is not merely my personal wish but the wish of all our people. The unification can not be realized by words alone, and neither should it remain merely a dream. Now, we must seek a way to expedite the process and work towards it by setting a goal and making plans concretely. Peaceful unification can be expedited, I believe, only when all our people push forward, solidly united under the new community spirit. Accordingly, with the conviction that the task of expediting the process of peaceful unification and the economic undertaking make up the new community movement, the leaders of the movement are pushing forward the work.

Crumbling Barrier of Division

[Question] In what way can the new community movement be linked with the unification? What is the approach?

[Answer] To bring about unification, superiority of power must be maintained. In doing so, cultivating the power of the nation is most important.

The North Korean Communist regime still ignores the unification policy that has been proposed by the president on the basis of the most peaceful and democratic ways, which all of us wish to see realized, and which is supported by the people of various countries of the world. The fact that they are ignoring to such an extent the peaceful unification, which is reasonable and supported by all mankind, is tantamount to suggesting that they are interested in unification by means of arms.

Can we afford to do nothing when our people desire peace while the other side desires military force? We must develop a countermeasure. That is to say, we must cultivate our strength. The spirit of the new community movement is industry above all else. On the basis of industry, one must, without passing it on to someone else, fulfill one's responsibility voluntarily, set a goal, and work to reach it under a harmonious atmosphere. This spirit of cooperation is the spirit of the new community movement. The short cut to not only economic development but also to the growth of national power can be found in the spirit of industry and cooperation. I believe that the cultivating of national power is in essence a counter-measure to the use of military force.

To advance the timetable of peaceful unification, we must realize what that basic spirit is that our people must possess.

Without being bothered by trivial matters, all the people of our country must harmonize and unite in the greater spirit of love for our community, society and country. At present, in our country, over 10 million members of the

family of the new community are working, making the Central Office of the New Community Movement the focal point.

Unity in Helping Neighbors

In the final analysis, their spirit of sacrifice, love, and service is a fine example of actualizing the firm intention to expedite the peaceful unification which is our people's wish. I, who also serve as a member of the Policy Advisory Committee for the Peaceful Unification, believe that the road to unification is not all that long or difficult.

Our society will be stable if our people are united solidly and harmoniously in the spirit of the new community, and if the power of the nation arises from the stable society. If this is realized, the communists, who are ignoring our efforts for peaceful unification, will bow to the strength of our country.

[Question] Assuming that the development of national power enhances the international status of our country, what does the new community movement do to promote international understanding and cooperation?

[Answer] Successful examples of our new community movement, which originated in the rural areas and spread to various urban sectors, are spreading internationally. Delegates from more than 160 countries have visited us, and more and more of them are coming to learn. Last year, 8,000 foreigners called on the Central Office to study the new community movement, and so far 3,000 foreign delegates have visited us this year. More than 20 countries including Indonesia, Mexico, Thailand, and African countries have already launched similar movements in their countries modelled after ours, even using the same name--the new community movement.

They are envious of and surprised by the visible effects of our movement and our people's united intentions. In this way, the international mutual cooperation is effected naturally and our national prestige will rise. Is it not true that the purpose of life is shared by all men, and the most important thing is a safe and secure life? If the communists also accept and join the new community movement, which enables growth through voluntary cooperation, our peaceful unification would be expedited a great deal however, the problem is how to spread this movement to North Korea.

[Question] How do you view the prospects of the movement in North Korea?

[Answer] I believe that they may begin their own sort of movement for the betterment of life in North Korea, too; however, I think that there would be a fundamental difference in character between theirs and ours. North Korea's Kim Il-song system is under coercion to promote solely the well-being of Kim Il-song alone, while our new community movement is designed to promote the well-being of all the people on the basis of self-regulation and voluntarism.

Our new community movement is a national movement which is superior to any movement of any country.

Self-destructive Act

[Question] Will the day when the North Korean people learn and accept the true meaning of the movement ever come?

[Answer] As we all know, the communist system is a one-man dictatorship. They idolized the person of Kim Il-song, and now they are preparing a hereditary succession with Kim Chong-il. Therefore, the fruit of the hard work of the people, with blood and sweat, go to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, and will never belong to the individual people. The communists, who trample upon freedom by means of control and repression with total absence of autonomy, are bound to reach their limit.

Eventually, the people of North Korea will learn about the development of the Republic of Korea, and it will cause the economic breakdown of the communists. When the day arrives, they will, I think, accept and agree with us on the community movement which we are pushing forward under a free atmosphere.

[Question] What did you think of the New Year State of the Nation Address by the president?

[Answer] President Chun Doo-hwan stressed in his New Year State of the Nation Address the building of world order without violence, the achievement of national unification without violence, and the realization of politics and a society devoid of violence. Some violence is visible, some isn't.

We encounter invisible violence when we become jealous of another's happiness, as the old saying goes, "one gets a bellyache when a cousin buys land"; when we distrust and reject other's views even before listening to the whole account; and when we become unreasonable and selfish to promote our own interests in disregard of other's interests.

We, who desire freedom and peace so earnestly, are for the realization of a righteous society. It may be said that the president's New Year State of the Nation Address and the intentions for peaceful unification, which our new community movement are pursuing, share a common theme. A non-violent approach to peaceful unification will become the most important spiritual posture for all of us who are eager to make our fatherland an advanced nation.

[Question] This might be a personal question. I understand that you are a graduate of a veterinarian college. How did you come to join the new community movement?

[Answer] In fact, I often get similar questions. They wonder why in the world I gave up the lucrative and comfortable practice of veterinary medicine and assumed the non-salaried leadership of the new community movement. I was born to a farming family which engaged in farming for generations. The reason why I possess this affection or sense of mission is perhaps because I am familiar with rural life.

At any rate, as I spent 9 years teaching at an agricultural high school upon my graduation from the college, I thought about my future career. I thought,

"If I go to a rural area and disseminate my veterinarian know-how to the neighboring farmers while I myself engage in farming, the income of the farmers will be increased through animal husbandry." I believed that it should be the duty of an educated man. Accordingly, I resigned from teaching and moved to a rural area. More than 10 years have passed since I settled in Ippuk-ri, Banwol-myon, Hwasong-gun, Kyonggi Province. Now, every farming family in our village, without exception, is engaged in animal husbandry as sideline work. Although I do not practice veterinary medicine, I provide free services. I have a sense of satisfaction, and feel proud of myself.

Always Fresh and Good

[Question] Does anything special come to your mind as you work as the leader of the movement?

[Answer] The work of the new community movement cannot be completed quickly in a day or two. It must be developed steadily as a life movement of the people, with vision for the distant future of the nation. Moreover, in the event that our nation faces a crisis, this movement should be transformed into a national organization capable of overcoming the crisis.

In order to do so, young and able leaders are needed in large numbers. The more young people we have, who understand the true meaning of the spirit of the new community and who are willing to participate with personal sacrifice, the brighter the future of our nation will be. Is it not true that an automobile can run if it is assembled with numerous parts?

The state is same. When we compare the state to a huge machine, each of the 40 million people in our country constitute an indispensable component. If any one of them fails to fulfill his or her responsibility, passes it on to someone else, and becomes a spectator, that portion of work will remain undone, and the march on the road to an advanced fatherland will be pushed back one step.

I learned one thing from the phenomena of nature while I was engaged in farming. When the industrious farmer uses fertilizer and water on time, and takes care of the crops, the crops do not suffer from insects and disease at all, and bear fresh and healthy fruits.

But, when the lazy farmer neglects giving water to the crops in the vain hope of getting rain, and on excuse that the soil is rich, the crops will eventually die of the damage caused by insects and disease. The same can be said about our country.

If all the people are united and take care of the state, no one will be tempted to commit aggression. As though the fresh and healthy crops, cultivated by the industrious farmers, cannot be damaged by insects, it would be unthinkable for North Koreans to entertain the thought of invading our country, if we are united in the new community spirit.

[Question] What is the prospect for the Olympics? What might be the best way, if any, to introduce free Korea widely to the North Korean community society?

[Answer] In 1986, the Asian Games will be held, and in 1988 the Olympics. Hosting a major event like the Olympics is indeed a moving and happy experience. Seizing this opportunity, we must show many things to the visiting guests and let them experience many things.

I am sure that the communist countries which have a different ideology from us will participate in the games. We must let them recognize what freedom is, and what the extent of development is in the Republic of Korea. Everyone must pay attention to even trivial things, lest even one visitor leave the country with unpleasant feelings. I believe that through the new community movement, the movement for order, solidarity and other aspects of development can be well represented.

North Korea, which opposed adamantly the peaceful unification, will be able to feel the confidence and affluence in the smiling face of our people on this occasion.

All In Same Boat

[Question] Do you believe that North Korea will come to the 1988 Olympic Games?

[Answer] Four more years to go. By then, I believe, judging from the speed of our economic development, we will have developed further, and North Korea will have to accept our development. At present, North Korea is an object of denouncement in world opinion.

Four years from now, in the light of very critical international opinion and in the light of the difference in economic development, I believe that it will be time for North Korea to bow to reality. Therefore, its participation in the Olympics appears to be possible.

[Question] We are living in a confrontational atmosphere with North Korea. Under such circumstances, do you have any urgent advice that you would like to give to the young people who should defend liberal democracy?

[Answer] In fact, I do not wish to categorize people as young and old. We are all in the same boat otherwise known as the Republic of Korea. We all share the same fate by living together and making history together. Looking back on our history, our nation suffered about 931 national crises, I believe.

In the recent past alone, we experienced a number of difficulties, such as the incessant factional strife of the Yi dynastic period, the oppression under Japanese colonial rule, the shameful tragedy of fratricide during the Korean War, the recent KAL tragedy, and the Aungsan bombing incident. In spite of all this, we stood firm, without having been overcome by the crises. We are living amid a safe and secure society which is on the verge of becoming an advanced nation. We must not only defend, but must also develop this stable society further and hand it down to our posterity. Did we not all too often put in much time and effort to deal with difficulties after they had developed?

Henceforth, we must be prepared to prevent such difficulties from developing lest a similar history should repeat.

This is our country, which is to be led by the young people as a backbone. We cannot afford to forget, even for a moment, the fact that the communists are posturing themselves to attack us under our noses. Even if they are somewhat dissatisfied with the older generation, hopefully, the young people will think broadly enough to convert their dissatisfaction into a lesson for their own development. Our enemy is the communists. Do we not already know what the communists want? The young people must think about their parents who brought them up, and must think about the poverty and pain in our history up to the point where we began to enjoy a stable life.

The future of our nation will be further brightened and prosperous only when the young people play the role of leaders. I like to ask them to think what they can do for our country.

[Question] What's new with you?

[Answer] My job is agriculture. I keep myself busy, always taking care of business at this Central Office, while I farm and look after livestock in my village.

[Interviewer] Thank you very much for taking time out of your busy schedule to give me an opportunity to interview you.

Life never retreats nor remains standstill in the past. As I walked out of the Central Office I passed by a tree which showed new buds breaking out of the tough bark under which it laid hidden all through the winter. The sap was returning to its branches. The words, "The fresh and healthy crops grown by industrious farmers will never suffer from disease and insects. The nation is the same," came back to my mind.

12474

CSO: 4107/168

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO STUDY INCREASING OF VOTING DISTRICTS

SK080019 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling party secretary general, Rep. Kwon Ik-hyon, implied yesterday that his party will study the possibility of increasing the number of parliamentary districts, a change vehemently demanded by opposition parties. At their first meeting on proposed election law changes, Kwon and his counterparts from opposition parties agreed to emphasize ways to ensure fairer elections and preempt campaign irregularities such as vote-buying. The party leaders also agreed to have junior party officials tackle minor issues and to wind up the election law negotiations this month in time for the convening of a special National Assembly session expected later this month or in July.

Before the meeting at the assembly conference room, Kwon told reporters he believes that the current 276 parliamentary seats are sufficient to deal with state affairs and meet popular expectations for parliamentary politics. "But," he said, "the DJP is aware of regional differences in the number of eligible voters, a question which the opposition wants rectified. Consequently, I intend to present our party's views on this matter in the course of the negotiations."

Asked to clarify his remarks immediately after he met with Rep. Yu Han-yol of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party and Rep. Sin Chol-kyun of the opposition Korea National Party, Kwon denied that his party will eventually agree to an increase in the number of electoral districts. "There has been some misunderstanding of what was said," he added. To date, the government party has discounted the possibility of increasing electoral districts.

Political observers, nonetheless, would not rule out the possibility that the government party will go along with opposition parties in increasing the number of parliamentary districts. Dividing electoral districts requires creation of some regional administration offices like "ku" and "dong" as well as police stations. Current electoral districts are divided along administrative units.

DKP secretary general Yu, meanwhile, said that he expounded upon his party's basic position that each district with a population over 500,000 should be divided into two. He also said national constituency lawmakers picked under the proportional representation system should be evenly distributed to parties

on the basis of the number of votes they win. In order to eliminate election irregularities, Yu emphasized the need for increasing the number of partisan observers and their frequent replacement, if necessary. A revival of party-organized and individually-held campaign rallies was called for, he said, adding that joint rallies need to be increased in number.

The KNP secretary general, Sin, also called for the election of lawmakers strictly on the basis of constituents. He also called for revamping the proportional representation system under which a majority party is entitled to two-thirds of the national constituency lawmakers. Sin said the total number of lawmakers picked under the scheme should be reduced to one-third of the popularly elected lawmakers. He said his party will work for elimination of any "undemocratic and unreasonable factors" in the election-related laws. He would not elaborate.

The three working-level party officials who will tackle minor issues are Yi Han-tong of the ruling DJP, Kim Chin-pae of the opposition DKP and Cho Byong-pong of the minority KNP. They will meet this morning. The parties' secretaries general will meet when "there is a need to do so," said Rep. Kwon. He said the election law talks should wind up late this month, since the parliamentary elections are possible anytime after October 12.

CSO: 4100/144

BRIEFS

TREATMENT OF TAEGU CABBIES--On 5 June, after a meeting of the party's central executive members, DJP spokesman Kim Yong-tae accused the opposition of having made public the police brutality inflicted on the Taegu cab drivers, saying that "such a thing was never committed." Countering this, DKP members said: Does the DJP mean to say that we ourselves fabricated all this? Let us find out who is right by holding a meeting of the Home Affairs Committee at the National Assembly. On 6 June, DKP floor leader Yim Chong-ki said: Denial of things that exist will only deepen public suspicion and distrust. If the DJP believes it has made no mistake, it can accept our proposal for holding the Home Affairs Committee meeting in a fair manner. DKP spokesman Mok Yo-sang, Representative Ko Pyong-hyon, who have been to Taegu as members of an investigation team, said: We clearly witnessed evidence of the police brutality inflicted on the cab drivers and those who fell victim to such brutality said so. We have to make an issue, without fail, of the brutality by the police who handled those cab drivers as if they were vicious criminals. [From the column "Central Tower"] [Text] [SK061143 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Jun 84 p 2]

CSO: 4107/175

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

OLYMPICS IN 1988 SAID TO BE GOOD FOR ECONOMY

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Kim Kyong-su: "88 Olympics Has Big Effects on Production and Employment"]

[Text] The analysis of the Korean Development Institute (KDI) which concludes "the 1988 Olympics has a high economic stake," has attracted much attention. Even though the contents of the KDI report seem to be somewhat too optimistic, the report is very significant in that it has dispelled misgivings about the money-losing Olympic games to which the people have shown their concern.

Since the decision to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul was reached, some circles have expressed considerable apprehension.

Considering the reality of our economy, which owes more than \$40 billion to foreign creditors, the question of whether or not we can afford without difficulty to host the Olympics, which requires an enormous amount of financial investments, was immediately raised.

There have been cases in which a country fell deep into debt following the Olympics.

In the case of the 1976 Montreal Olympics games, as a result of excessive spending for construction, the facilities such as the stadium and the apartments for the athletes became unutilized and were left idle following the games. Consequently, the city of Montreal fell into a \$1 billion debt.

But fortunately, KDI's report concludes that the Seoul Olympics will not only be "good for the economy, but it will have a great impact directly and indirectly on the economy of the people."

Moreover, it is hoped that hosting the Olympics will mark the occasion for our country to join the ranks of advanced nations.

The reasons cited by the KDI for the good economic prospect of the 1988 Olympics are as follows: Excessive new spending is not necessary; society's indirect capital facilities such as the subways and hotels are sufficient;

leaving the facilities idle following the games is not necessary; and the foreign exchange earning prospect including the revenue from television transmissions is excellent.

Particularly, the foreign exchange earnings from such sources as television transmission are expected to be higher than operational expenses for the Olympics games, which are estimated to reach 410 billion won. Therefore, the Olympics in the black is possible, according to the analysis.

Generally speaking, of course, even though the total expense for holding the Olympic games in Seoul is estimated at the level of 2.4 trillion won, it can be profitable, according to the KDI, if only the operational cost of the games is raised. Since the expenses for the direct investment projects (950 billion won), and the expenses for other incidental projects (990 billion won) are more of the nature of investment projects, they can be utilized even after the games.

It is expected that the economic effects of the Olympic games on the economy of the people will be reflected in all areas of production, employment, and income.

First of all, the production inducement effects are expected to reach a total of 4.4 trillion won by 1988.

The income inducement effects are expected to amount to 1.7 trillion won, which will occupy 0.4 percent of the GNP during the period (1982-1988).

It is also expected that employment opportunities will be greatly enlarged with the increase of investment projects resulting from the Olympic games. During the period, 740,000 are expected to be employed, and this constitutes 0.7 percent of the total employed population.

The economic effects on the national economy can be reflected simultaneously in the construction, service, and manufacturing industries, and especially, when it comes to the manufacturing industry, the electronics industry is expected to do very well.

As to the foreign exchange earnings from such sources as television transmission fees, more than \$500 million worth of improvement would be expected to be shown in the international balance of payment.

The reason why the timing of our country's joining in the ranks of the advanced nations is set in 1988 is based on the precedent seen in the case of Japan, which attained an advanced nation's status in 1964 when the Tokyo Olympics was held by joining such international organizations as the OECD.

At the time, Japan's per capita GNP was \$2,448 (1983 constant price).

In our case, our national income will also be expected to reach the same level. Since the Seoul Olympics will be held under almost the same circumstances as the Tokyo Olympics, it is certain that the 1988 Olympics will

mark the turning point for our country in joining the ranks of the advanced nations.

Often the Olympics produces the phenomenon of an over-heated economy.

But, in our case, the grand total of investments by 1988 will reach 25.4 trillion won, and the Olympics-related investments will reach 2.4 trillion, which is no more than 0.9 percent of the grand total. Accordingly, the overheating of the economy will be unlikely, according to the analysis.

The KDI report includes supplementary measures such as how to enlarge the economic effects of the Olympic games.

The proposal for the enlargement of the economic effects includes: measures for the increase of foreign exchange earnings; the structural transformation of the promising export industries into high value added industries; sustained drive for an open trade policy; and the restriction of excessive new investments by taking the problem of leaving facilities idle after the games into consideration.

Especially, the report pointed out the need to develop policies to deal with the phenomena of the increase of population concentration in the capital city and intensification of real estate speculation.

As it is expected that the 1988 Olympics will have a great impact not only on the economy, but on politics, foreign relations, society, and culture, it will mark a turning point for Korea in advancing the timetable for achieving the status of an advanced nation.

12474

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ON ROK-JAPAN LAWMAKERS' TEXTBOOK DEBATE

SK090551 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 84 p 3

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] An executive meeting of the ROK-Japanese Parliamentarians' League was held at Hotel Lotte on the morning of 8 June. In the course of adopting a 7-point joint statement during the meeting, ROK lawmakers said that the Japanese side's efforts to correct textbooks have not been satisfactory, thereby causing argument.

DKP lawmaker Son Se-il reproached the Japanese side for having been lukewarm, saying: "Last year's joint general meeting decided to bring forward a plan on a joint study for the history of the two countries' relations with a view to correcting Japanese textbooks at this executive meeting. This notwithstanding, the Japanese side is trying to prevaricate, while even not presenting a concrete plan."

On this, Tosika, deputy secretary general of the Japanese side, just asked his ROK counterparts to understand without any concrete remarks, saying: "Please understand that there are difficult problems in Japan such as the press circles and the leftist faction. Please take into consideration that the LDP and Ministry of Education of Japan, too, have been exerting efforts to harvest good results in terms of the textbook issue."

Representative Son and KNP lawmaker Yi Song-su asked: "Then, what is the matter with the published decisions of last year's joint general meeting?"

Tosika, deputy secretary general, and Miura, secretary of the Japanese side, again prevaricated by saying: "We, too, are mapping out a concrete plan to respect the decisions of the general meeting." And, they asked again, saying: "Please understand that even the education minister cannot revise the textbooks of Japan as he wishes."

In the long run, that day's argument was settled because our side's lawmakers exercised self-control instead of arguing further and because DJP lawmaker Chon Nam emphasized: "The Japanese side is advised to understand the ROK side's efforts to correct the distorted textbooks, and it is advised to make active efforts for this."

BRIEFS

EMIGRATION TO CENTRAL AMERICA--Seoul, 12 Jun (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is considering resuming emigration of the nation's farmers to Central and South American countries after discontinuing the program in 1981, a government official said Tuesday. Disclosing that Costa Rica requested recently that the government allow Korean farmers to emigrate to the Central American country, the official said the government is studying the resumption of farmers' emigration to the region in an effort to internationalize the nation's Saemaul (new community) movement. Another official said the government is considering sending about 10 farm households to Costa Rica as an advance party for resumption of farmers' emigration to Central and South American countries. The program began in 1962 but was discontinued in 1981 because it was unsuccessful. South Korea has bought 11 farms in the region and sent 220 farmers to settle there. But most farmers have left forcing the government to curtail the emigration program. [Text] [SK120734 Seoul YONHAP in English 0718 GMT 12 Jun 84]

ARAB LEAGUE LEADER ARRIVES--Seoul, 13 Jun (YONHAP)--The League of Arab States secretary general Chedli Klibi flew into Seoul Wednesday for a three-day visit at the invitation of South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong. Klibi Thursday will pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong and Yi to exchange views on matters of mutual concern between Korea and the Arab states. During his stay here, Klibi is also scheduled to meet with business leaders and to visit industrial facilities. [Text] [SK131122 Seoul YONHAP in English 1119 GMT 13 Jun 84]

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER VISITS--Seoul, 15 Jun (YONHAP)--Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares flew into Seoul Friday morning with his wife and a 20-member entourage for a three-day official visit at the South Korean Government's invitation. Soares was greeted at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport by some 160 Korean officials, including Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, National Assembly vice speakers Ko Chae-chong and Yun Kil-chung, Supreme Court Chief Justice Yi Il-kyu and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong. The Portuguese prime minister will meet with Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday afternoon at the Presidential Mansion to discuss the promotion of friendship and economic cooperation between the two countries. At the meeting, both leaders will examine the advance of Korean firms into Portugal and discuss political, economic and cultural relations. Soares will attend a dinner party hosted by Chong Friday evening. He will also make a courtesy call on National Assembly speaker Chae Mun-sik and Prime Minister Chin and tour Korean industrial facilities. Meanwhile, Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama will meet with his Korean counterpart Yi Friday afternoon to exchange views on matters of mutual concern. The two officials will sign an agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

U.S. AMBASSADOR RETURNS HOME--Speculation was rife for a while in diplomatic circles as to the hasty return home of U.S. Ambassador to Korea Walker in the afternoon of 14 June. An informed source, however, explained, "He returned home for health reasons, following the diagnosis of a serious illness at the 8th U.S. Army Hospital." On 15 June, a diplomatic source in Seoul said, "Ambassador Walker's return was for medical treatment for his illness, not for consultation on his official business." It further noted: Unlike what is customary in the absence of the ambassador, Charge d'affaires Cleveland is being temporarily appointed acting ambassador. He moved his office into the ambassador's while Dunlop, chief of the Political Section, moved to the office of charge d'affaires as acting deputy chief of mission. Judging from this, Ambassador Walker's return to Seoul seems very flexible. An official in the Foreign Ministry merely stated that Ambassador Walker's return was for consultations in his home country, thus evading further comment. It has been learned that exposing one's "personal affairs" is not appropriate in diplomatic practice. It is said that a source in the U.S. State Department also revealed that Ambassador Walker's return was "entirely for personal reasons" and "for medical treatment." [From the column "Tidbits"] [Text] [SK150941 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Jun 84 p 2]

CSO: 4107/177

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DAILY URGES PARLIAMENTARIANS TO EXERT RIGHTS

SK150017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Checks and Balances"]

[Text] When a controversy flared up last month over the reported imports of dead or dying beef cattle from the United States, we were perplexed by several dubious accounts of the deplorable case.

The death rate, about 12 percent of the U.S. cattle shipment last year, was much higher than those from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which averaged 0.5 to 2.0 percent.

Such an exorbitant rate was largely blamed on the absence of proper veterinary procedures before certifying the cattle for export by U.S. authorities, an unbelievable practice.

Aside from detailed causes of the incident, what was puzzling at the time was the fact that the shocking reports originated from the United States, not from the Korean side, which was the very party to suffer.

Weeks after the initial controversy, the case has just kicked up another fuss--this time over the credibility and integrity of a cabinet minister's testimony before the parliament.

At a National Assembly committee summoned late last month to debate the case as well as other issues, the agriculture-fisheries minister testified that there were no "sick cattle" brought in, though some died of poor health en route and others of stress in the process of quarantine upon arrival.

But then, earlier this week his deputy, the vice-minister, disclosed at a panel meeting of the committee that there indeed were sick cattle including 56 head infected by such contagious diseases as tuberculosis and brucellosis, which had to be slaughtered.

The disclosure touched off charges that the minister was accountable either for deliberate false testimony or negligence of duty, as the minister belatedly excused that his earlier testimony had been based on the material provided by his assistant in charge of the case.

Among many aspects of the issue, a notable one is the process which has led to the vice minister's disclosure. The revelation was made in the course of the panel's activity to look into the cattle imports, including the dispatch of its members to the quarantine stations concerned.

This fact consequently underlines the vital need for a proper probe, including that by parliamentarians, into all controversial cases to determine accurate causes and acquire relevant information.

In particular, the National Assembly's right to look into outstanding cases involving the administration is essential in serving the principle of checks and balances among branches of the government, let alone its role of facilitating the access to and the collection of necessary information.

Also to be stressed is the imperative that enduring and effective decision-making is based on accurate and comprehensive information, which is often obtained through probing activity rather than voluntarily provided.

In addition to the cattle dispute, there are several issues still attracting public concern, although they have been debated by pertinent parliamentary committees.

They include a recent rampage by armed soldiers stationed near Tongduchon; an official report on the death of five student draftees during their military service, four by suicide; and the prolonged controversy over measures to meet grievances of cabdrivers.

While opposition bids to form fact-finding teams on those issues have been turned down at the Assembly committees, there were attempts by individual political parties, even by some private groups, to probe the cases. It is feared that such a trend of development may prove to be counterproductive to sustaining the National Assembly's authority and, for that matter, to the cause of political stability.

A more positive and far-sighted approach by legislators to fulfill their mandate is in order to dispel public misgivings and moreover facilitate the nation's sociopolitical development, an essential ingredient to building an advanced country.

CSO: 4100/144

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP LAUDED ON EVE OF HIS BIRTHDAY

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGYON in Korean 14 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Lee Chang-su: "The History of the Great Guide Who Developed and Enriched the Chuche's Revolutionary Tradition"]

[Text] On the occasion of the meaningful festival of February, our people and youths recall heartily the immortal revolutionary accomplishments of our great leader and comrade Kim Chong-il, who has illuminated fully the lofty goals of the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song in this land, has opened a new chapter in the execution of the great task of the Chuche revolution, and has brought it to its finest stage.

One of the greatest achievements of our dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the fatherland and the revolution was his tireless dedication to develop and enrich the Chuche revolutionary tradition established by our great leader.

The glorious revolutionary tradition, born in the midst of fiery anti-Japanese revolutionary struggles, is the deep and tough historical root of our party and revolution, and is also the blood line connecting generations of revolution. The great revolutionary undertaking which germinated in the thickly wooded hills of Paektu can be completed only in the process of firmly inheriting, developing, and enriching the Chuche revolutionary tradition.

The revolutionary tradition of our party and the Chuche revolutionary tradition initiated by our great leader have been brilliantly defended, developed and enriched by our beloved and respected great leader and our dear leader in the historical process of the development of the Korean revolution, which has been ever victorious after having overcome one difficulty after another.

The record of our dear comrade Kim Chong-il's revolutionary activities is a glorious and brilliant one, which incessantly brightened, developed and enriched the Chuche revolutionary tradition.

We the members of the Socialist Working Youth League and other youths have the important mission to perform, to continue, and to complete the great task of the Chuche revolution by following the wise leadership of our dear

leader and comrade. Accordingly, youths must arm themselves more firmly than any others with the Chuche revolutionary tradition, and learn the history of how the revolutionary tradition was created, developed, and enriched.

1.

The revolutionary tradition which was born while the leader of the working class led the revolution victoriously, was further developed and enriched in the historical process of deepening and developing revolution.

Our great leader who pioneered and victoriously led the great revolutionary undertaking, and his successor, who is tirelessly loyal to the great leader's great task are the only ones who can develop and enrich the revolutionary tradition.

The great revolutionary undertaking of the working class is in essence the great leader's undertaking, since he develops and pushes it forward. The historical root of the revolution, which began to take hold during the worthy struggles for the great revolutionary undertaking, and the precious revolutionary assets, which continuously provide nourishment and vitality in carrying out the great revolutionary undertaking, constitute the revolutionary tradition.

Revolutionary tradition is not only created by the great leader who first pioneered the revolutionary road, but it is enriched and developed in the process of advancing the revolution to a higher stage.

The great revolutionary undertaking of the working class and the great revolutionary undertaking of the great leader are the same as the great undertaking of communism. This great task can never be completed in one generation, and is a long-term historical task to be completed by successive generations. As the great leader plays a decisive role in carrying out the great revolutionary task, so does his successor in carrying out the great revolutionary undertaking. Henceforth, carrying on the revolutionary tradition can be effective only under the leadership of the great leader's successor.

Great leader Marshal Kim Il-song instructed as follows: "Our party's revolutionary tradition, established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggles, has been brilliantly embodied in all areas of revolution and construction following the liberation, and in the process, the tradition has been further developed and enriched." (Selected Works of Kim Il-song, Vol 8, p 407)

Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition which was created, developed, and enriched by the great leader has been further illuminated and continuously advanced and enriched by our dear leader and comrade Kim Chong-il, who carried on brilliantly to complete the great Chuche task in the midst of the solemn historic march in modeling the whole society after the Chuche idea.

Our party's revolutionary tradition is the Chuche's revolutionary tradition. Firmly supporting, defending, and continuously carrying on and developing the Chuche's revolutionary tradition guarantees the victory of our revolution decisively, and it is the indispensable requirement for the successful completion of the great Chuche revolutionary undertaking by successive generations.

We can march forward unswervingly on the same course set by our great leader under any turbulence or ordeal, and we can victoriously complete the task of modeling the whole society after the Chuche ideology, which is the first great revolution on the way to communism under the banner of immortal ideology, only if we further consolidate and enrich our revolutionary tradition, which is the permanent foundation of our revolution.

Hereupon, our dear leader and comrade showed the important relationship between the task of carrying on, developing, and enriching the revolutionary tradition in untarnished form and the fate of the revolution. He showed that it was an important element in carrying on the great undertaking of Chuche. He has dedicated his mind and body, and made enormous efforts to realize the goal.

Thoroughly and firmly supporting, defending, and carrying on the revolutionary tradition created by the great leader in untarnished form are the prerequisites for the development and enrichment of that tradition.

Our dear leader and comrade dedicated himself for a long time to struggles to overcome and cleanse thoroughly the anti-party and anti-revolutionary elements, which could weaken or tarnish the revolutionary tradition. He uncovered in toto the precious revolutionary assets accumulated during the fiery anti-Japanese revolution by our great leader, and has made every one of those assets shine and glow permanently. For example, he reenacted most brilliantly the immortal classical masterpieces, which were created personally by our beloved and respected leader, and led the work to preserve permanently and prominently the revolutionary battle sites and the revolutionary historical sites which bore the traces of our great leader's revolutionary accomplishments.

By clarifying creatively the thoughts and theories for carrying on and developing the revolutionary tradition, and by systematizing them perfectly, our dear leader and comrade has provided scientific answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in preserving purely, defending firmly, and materializing the revolutionary tradition. At the same time, he led us energetically and enabled us to realize thoroughly the revolutionary tradition in every area by improving the education on revolutionary tradition among the workers and youths under the revolutionary slogan, "Model after the anti-Japanese guerrillas in production, education, and living." The immeasurably lofty ideas and revolutionary determination of our dear leader and comrade, who defends, preserves, and materializes the revolutionary tradition, and who plans to undertake all the projects of revolution and construction on the basis of the revolutionary tradition, are reflected in the party policies for establishing the method of work in

the style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. They also promote the education method in the style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and the launching of economic propaganda in the style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

By virtue of our dear leader and comrade's wise leadership and energetic struggles, today, our party's revolutionary tradition is preserved in its purest form as the revolutionary tradition of Chuche, and is shining brilliantly. The tradition is embodied in every field, and displays its great vitality without reserve.

Our dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il is developing and enriching the revolutionary tradition further on the basis of his newly gained rich experience in revolution and struggle, while he is carrying on brilliantly the great revolutionary undertaking of Chuche, which was pioneered and led by our great leader.

Carrying on and developing our party's revolutionary tradition means, in essence, continuing the Chuche's great revolutionary task towards its completion. Therefore, carrying on and completing the Chuche's great revolutionary undertaking is the basic condition for developing and enriching the revolutionary tradition.

The struggle to model the whole society after the Chuche ideology means the execution on a higher level of the Chuche's great revolutionary undertaking, which our beloved great leader initiated and led, and it also means the struggle for the ultimate completion. Our dear leader and comrade presented to us the programs for modeling the whole society after the Chuche ideology, and has brought about a new turning point in every field of revolution and construction. At the same time, he was centrally organizing and leading the massive project to realize the goal of modeling the whole society after the Chuche ideology. All of these made the lofty ideals and intentions of the great leader blossom fully, and inherit, develop, and enrich the lofty revolutionary achievements and the experience of struggle that our great leader had created. They are, therefore, the developments and enrichments of the Chuche's revolutionary tradition.

Thus, the Chuche's revolutionary tradition has been continuously developed and enriched by our dear leader and comrade Kim Chong-il, who organized and leads the struggle victoriously for carrying on and realizing the great Chuche understanding, by upholding the great leader's lofty ideals most faithfully.

The history of revolutionary activities of our dear leader is truly a record filled with the glory of developing and enriching our party's revolutionary tradition brilliantly.

Just as everything contained in the great revolutionary history of our beloved and respected leader, who pioneered the Chuche's great revolutionary undertaking, constitutes the ingredients of revolutionary tradition, everything which brightened our dear leader and comrade's history of revolutionary activities develops and enriches the Chuche's revolutionary tradition.

The history of the revolutionary activities of our dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, will remain forever as a glorious one which developed and enriched the Chuche's revolutionary tradition.

2.

Just as the greatness of the revolutionary tradition is determined by the greatness of his revolutionary history, the breadth and depth of the development and enrichment of the revolutionary tradition are determined by the greatness of his successor, who carries on the great leader's great undertaking, and the greatness of this successor's history of revolutionary activities.

The history of our dear leader and comrade's revolutionary activities is embellished with examples of boundless loyalty to the great leader, and is a record of one most consistently dedicated to the great undertakings of the fatherland, people, and the working class. The history is also a great, glorious and brilliant record of revolution which brightened and enriched the great leader's great revolutionary thought boundlessly through uniquely creative ideological and theoretical activities, and which moved the Chuche's great revolutionary undertaking forward rapidly through massive revolutionary works.

Thus, the elements of the Chuche's revolutionary tradition which was developed and enriched by our dear leader and comrade is very versatile and immeasurably profound.

Originally, our party's revolutionary tradition created by our great leader was the one with broad, profound and multifaceted contents, including such areas as the ideological system, revolutionary spirit and achievements, experiences of struggle, and methods and styles of work. In the process of executing the great undertaking of the great leader, our dear leader and comrade came up with new ideological theories, new understanding from the revolutionary practice, and new valuable experiences of struggle, and thus he furthered the development of the revolutionary tradition in all areas.

The most important feature in the elements of the Chuche's revolutionary tradition, which was developed and enriched by our dear leader and comrade, is the further development and enrichment of the great leader's revolutionary thought and Chuche's ideological system.

The core of our party's revolutionary tradition consists of the great leader's revolutionary thought and the Chuche's ideological system.

Our dear leader and comrade, who has unusual wisdom and scientific insight, and who has launched energetically the ideological and theoretical activities from the Chuche's firm standpoint, has further developed and elaborated upon our beloved and respected leader's revolutionary thought and the Chuche's ideology contained in our party's revolutionary tradition.

Correctly formalizing the leader's revolutionary thought, which represents the age of revolution, is one of the basic problems in executing the great revolutionary undertaking and in developing revolutionary theory.

Our dear leader and comrade, who is the great ideological theoretician, understood in depth the urgent need of the time, formalized scientifically the great leader's revolutionary thought, and proclaimed it in the great leader's name. He also clarified the basic traits, contents, structure, and the place in the world history of the great leader's revolutionary thought, which can be distinguished from the working class' revolutionary thought which preceded this one. This is the greatest and the most outstanding theoretical accomplishment.

The revolutionary thought of the great leader is originated in the Chuche ideology which runs through his revolutionary thought. Our dear leader and comrade uniformly systematized the structural system and contents of the Chuche ideology, such as the philosophical principle, the socio-historical principle, and the guiding principle of the Chuche ideology, and further elaborated and developed its principle and proposition.

The Chuche's revolutionary theory occupies an important part of the great leader's revolutionary thought.

Our dear leader and comrade elaborated further the Chuche's revolutionary theory and provided scientific answers to all the new theoretical and practical problems arising from the revolution and construction of our time, including first of all, the clarification of the basic characteristics of the great revolutionary undertaking of the working class and of the great leader, the theory on how to carry on the great task, the theory for modeling uniformly the whole society after the great leader's revolutionary thought, the theory for modeling the party after the Chuche ideology, the theories on speed warfare and on ideological warfare, the theory on communist mass movement, the tactics and strategies for the unification of the fatherland, and the revolution in South Korea, and the theory on how to establish the autonomy throughout the world. Our dear leader and comrade has further enriched the method of leadership of Chuche by elaborating and developing the theory on the mass leadership system and leadership method.

Especially, one of the outstanding contributions made by our dear leader and comrade is his advancing of the Chuche's ideological system, which is based on the boundless loyalty to the great leader which was developed during the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggles, to a higher level.

Our dear leader and comrade clarified the center and the fundamentals of establishing the party's sole ideological system. On the basis of his clarification of the basic needs and the basic criteria for the loyalty to the great leader, and by presenting the principles for the establishment of the party's sole ideological system, he has enriched immeasurably the tradition of the Chuche ideological system. Accordingly, the loyalty of our people and the youth to the party and to the great leader has come to be expressed on a lofty plane. Every one has come to unite solidly around the party and the great leader single mindedly, and has come to think and act solely in accordance with what the Chuche ideology calls for and what the party wishes.

Another important aspect of the contents of the Chuche's revolutionary tradition, that has been enriched by our dear leader and comrade Kim Chong-il, is his lofty accomplishments in experiences which have brought about a new turning point in the carrying out of the revolution, and in the stepping up of the great Chuche revolutionary undertaking.

Our dear comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows: "The results achieved in the party construction and from party activities in the 1970's are the sound assets for the party in setting a higher goal and in understanding struggles." ("The Korean Workers Party is a revolutionary party of Chuche type which inherited the tradition of glorified 'L. C. Monograph,' p. 17)

In the process of wisely leading the party's project, our dear leader and comrade has left an immortal record of establishing firm organizational and theoretical bases for strengthening and developing the party into a permanently revolutionary party of the Chuche type and the party of the great leader. He also created excellent experiences for the party task, including the experience of firmly establishing a leadership system capable of inheriting and completing the party's great Chuche work, and the experiences of solidifying the party's rank and files, and improving the party's work method, rallying the masses around the party.

Our dear leader and comrade achieved enormous accomplishments and valuable experiences in the struggle for modeling the whole society after the Chuche ideology.

Under the wise leadership of our dear leader and comrade, and in the process of marching solemnly toward remodeling the whole society after the Chuche ideology, and in the struggle for remolding the human being, for economic construction, and for the technological revolution, great accomplishments and lofty experiences have been established, and the literary and artistic revolution has also been brilliantly executed. Thus, in all areas of socialistic construction, starting with the unfolding of the great prime period of the Chuche literary and artistic revolution, truly precious achievements and experiences have accumulated.

The tradition of the communist youth movement, established by the great leader, is a part of the glorious tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution. Our dear leader and comrade was greatly interested in the problems of the youth from the very inception of his revolutionary activities, and he personally involved himself in organizing and leading the youth movement. He raised the level of the youth tasks to an all-time high to meet the needs for modeling the whole society after the Chuche ideology. Thus, he brought about the turning point in the youth movement and made the movement more profound.

Our dear leader and comrade Kim Chong-il further elaborated and enriched the method of revolutionary work and work style of the people, which is a part of the basic feature of the revolutionary tradition of Chuche.

Our dear leader and comrade scientifically formalized the anti-Japanese guerrilla style and method of work, the great leader's style and method of work, and clarified its basic characteristics, needs, and method of realization. He took the energetic leadership to let these be realized brilliantly in all areas.

At the same time, he created new examples for the chucheistic and communistic methods of work, starting with his own personal example, which organizes and develops all works boldly and grandiously. He also created various refreshing methods for the mass political work.

As a result, the worn out method and style of work were eradicated and a new revolutionary attitude, which follows only the method of work of the great leader and party, has been firmly established.

The contents of the Chuche's revolutionary tradition, which our truly dear leader and comrade Kim Chong-il elaborated and enriched, includes unusually versatile and profound aspects in all areas ranging from the ideological and theoretical assets, and the rich revolutionary accomplishments and experiences, to the method and style of work.

Because of these, our party's revolutionary tradition and the Chuche's revolutionary tradition have become so much richer. The great revolutionary tradition which was profound has become more powerful and vital, and has become a permanent asset.

All the facts stand testimony to the revolutionary truth that the great revolutionary tradition can be established only if we have the great leader. The revolutionary tradition can be firmly upheld, preserved, greatly developed and enriched only if we have an outstanding leader as the great leader's successor.

The fact that we have the great Chuche's revolutionary tradition, which was created by the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, and further brightened and enriched by the dear leader and comrade Kim Chong-il, gives us enormous pride, glory, and happiness.

All the members of the Socialist Working Youth League and other youths must be armed firmly with our party's revolutionary tradition, by studying and understanding the depth and the whole of the brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader, and the glorious and brilliant history of revolutionary activities of our dear leader and comrade.

By doing so, every one must become a communist revolutionary of the Chuche type who is boundlessly loyal to the great leader, and a genuine youth vanguard. By uniting solidly under one ideology around the great leader, struggling and marching, we must brilliantly carry on and complete the Chuche's great revolutionary task which was pioneered in the wooded hills of the Paektu.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PEOPLE'S CREATIVE, INNOVATIVE ATTITUDES STRESSED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 7 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Song Myong-sun: "Maintaining A Creative Attitude Is a Basic Requirement for Elevating the Role of the Masses"]

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) and secretary of the Central Committee, expressed the thought that if the masses of the people are to fulfill their role as masters of revolutionary struggle and construction work they must maintain the creative attitude contained in his historic monograph, "Let Us Hold High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology."

The idea of maintaining a creative attitude, which was revealed in the monograph is thought which scientifically elucidates the basic method upon which we must rely in revolution and construction, is a programmatic guideline which we must grasp in victoriously advancing our revolution.

As a member of the Standing Committee of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated as follows:

"If the masses of the people are to fulfill their role as masters of revolution and construction they must maintain a creative attitude."

A creative attitude is one that believes in the power of the masses of the people in the revolutionary struggle to remake nature and society, and that demonstrates their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness to resolve all problems that their situation calls for.

A creative attitude flows from the force that is an essential feature of people and from the creative nature of the activities of the masses of the people.

As revealed in the monograph, keeping a creative attitude is a natural law-governed requirements of the revolutionary movement which is a creative movement.

The revolutionary movement is a creative movement carried out by the masses of the people with an awareness of their goal. That is, it is the process of activity by the masses of the people to overcome and eliminate old and backward practices and achieve victory through use of new and progressive means while changing nature and society to be more useful and advantageous to themselves. Herein lies the essential and fundamental feature which distinguishes movement is a creative movement that remakes nature and society to fit the independent aim and requirements of the masses of the people, the masses of the people must maintain a creative attitude in the revolutionary struggle.

A creative attitude must be maintained if, first of all, the creative power of the masses of the people is displayed so that they can advance vigorously with revolution and construction.

The masses of the people, who are the masters of revolution and construction, are, as the strongest and most developed social entity that has independence, creativity, and consciousness, the basic motivating force of the revolutionary movement.

Revolution and construction are powered by the independent requirements of the masses of the people and are forwarded and completed by their inexhaustible creative intelligence and strength. Of course, objective conditions exert a certain influence on revolution and construction. However, the decisive factors that determine the fate of revolution and construction are the independent requirements and the creative capabilities of the masses of the people.

The masses of the people always require the elimination of the old and the creation of the new. The essential nature of the masses of the people is to remake the world and to pioneer their own destiny with consciousness of their goal. The masses of the people must eradicate the old and create the new in order to become free of all the restraints of nature and of society and thus enjoy independent, creative lives.

The independent requirements of people are guaranteed and realized by creative capability.

The masses of the people have the scientific knowledge, technology and practical experience needed to know and remake nature and society and embody most highly the power of organized solidarity. There is no entity in this world that has more strength and intelligence than the masses of the people. It is the masses of the people who are the true creators who remake and transform nature and society with awareness of their goal.

Thus the fates of all revolutionary struggles are decided by whether they rely on the masses of the people, on how the people's creative power is displayed.

When the inexhaustible creative power of the masses of the people is relied upon, the correct means of problem resolution can be found and all matters can be resolved most appropriately. The difficult and complicated problems that arise in revolution and construction can be successfully resolved.

The masses of the people must maintain a creative attitude in order to display their creative power.

The essential content of a creative attitude is believing in the power of the masses of the people and activating their revolutionary zeal and creative positivity. Thus, they must maintain a creative attitude in order to have a firm basis and viewpoint which believes completely in the power of the masses of the people and relies upon it to resolve everything and to overcome deviations that attend objective conditions. When they maintain a creative attitude, the masses of the people can be reinforced with the revolutionary consciousness of the working class and can be made to display their creative power to the maximum.

A creative attitude must also be maintained in order to find correct ways that fit reality so as to be able to develop revolution and construction vigorously.

Revolution and construction are not realized through some vague form but are carried out amidst a concrete reality that is endlessly varied and complicated that is ceaselessly changing.

Thus one must closely calculate the environment and conditions in which revolution and construction are being carried out, as well as the changing relations of power, and must establish suitable practices and policies in order to carry out the revolutionary struggle to fit each particular situation. This is a principle requirement which arises in successfully carrying out revolution and construction.

Thus one of the important things in carrying out a revolutionary movement is thoroughly overcoming "formularistic" viewpoints and dogmatic ways of thinking.

A "formularistic" viewpoint is one which sees and judges all phenomena as fixed and unchanging. A dogmatic way of thinking is a way of thinking that does not consider concrete facts but rather follows established theory and the experience of others.

When people are tainted with a formularistic viewpoint or a dogmatic way of thinking, they do not think of resolving problems that arise through their own thoughts, but force the problems into some kind of fixed mould or rely on established theory and the experience of others.

Thus, one must keep a creative attitude in order to have a firm basis for action, have a viewpoint that deals with matters creatively, and there by develop the correct means of problem resolution.

The monograph also revealed the means for the masses of the working people to maintain a creative attitude.

Member of the Standing Committee of the KWP Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated as follows:

"If the masses of the people are to maintain a creative attitude, they must realize the principle of relying on their creative power and resolving problems in response to their own situation."

As laid out in the monograph, the means for maintaining a creative attitude has, as its content, the principle of resolving all problems by relying on the creative power of the masses of the people and the principle of resolving problems to fit their own circumstances.

The principle of relying on the masses of the people is a principle which flows from the fact that the masters of revolution and construction are none other than the masses of the people themselves, and the principle of resolving problems to fit their own needs flows from the fact that the objects of revolution and construction are historical and concrete. By displaying the creative power of the masses of the people to the maximum and resolving all problems according to the concrete characteristics of the objects, these two guiding principles make it possible to maintain thoroughly a creative attitude.

Our party has long set forth these principles for maintaining a creative attitude and has wisely led the struggle to realize them.

Above all else, our party firmly upholds the principle of relying on the creative power of the masses of the people to resolve all problems arising in revolution and construction.

The problem of activating the creative power of the masses of the people is a fundamental problem related to the fate of revolution and construction. The long history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class shows that when the power of the masses of the people is not believed or when the work of stimulating and applying their creative power is not done well, revolutionary struggle cannot be advanced.

Our party is convinced that the problem of believing in the power of the masses of the people and activating their creative power is an important factor related to the success or failure of revolution, and has always given it priority consideration.

Our party has reflected the will and the requirements of the masses of the people in establishing its theme and policy. It has strengthened its work with people and addressed the problem of making its line and policy the masses' own while raising up and ably resolving many problems such as binding the masses into one political force, of struggling against all obsolete ideas and things, of widely carrying out broad mass movements and of establishing the revolutionary work method.

Thus our people have been able to demonstrate unstintingly their creative intelligence and power, highly conscious of their being the masters of the revolution.

Our party also resolves all problems in revolution and construction to fit our situation.

Resolving all problems to fit one's own situation is an important requirement for maintaining a creative attitude.

Only when this requirement is realized can we reject toadyism and dogmatism and enhance the positive energy and creativity of the masses of the people.

Due to the importance of this guiding principle of resolving problems to fit the situation, our party has maintained it throughout the whole period of leading revolution and construction. In order to realize this principle, our party has set forth and practiced scientific methods. Our party has set forth and resolved the problems of fundamental significance for realizing the principle of resolving all problems to fit the situation, such as the problem of calculating well the subjective and objective conditions of revolution and of formulating lines, policies, strategies, and tactics to fit, as well as the problem of handling others' experiences critically and creatively. Because our party has firmly maintained this principle, we have been able to overcome the incorrect attitude that loses creativity and unconditionally worships others' things or ideas or tries to apply something that does not fit the situation. We have been able to resolve correctly all the difficult and complex problems arising in revolution and construction to fit the requirements and interests of our people. The correctness and vitality of the creative attitude maintained by our party has been fully demonstrated in the practical process of the arduous and complex Korean revolution.

Indeed, the original ideology regarding the masses of the people maintaining a creative attitude in revolution and construction is an ideological and theoretical treasure that occupies a shining place in human history and is a powerful weapon in the hands of the masses of the people who are struggling for the creation of an independent, creative new life and a new world.

We must uphold the party's leadership and firmly maintain a creative and independent attitude so as to advance revolution and construction vigorously and brilliantly complete the chuche revolutionary cause.

9137

CSO: 4110/091

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MEETING COMMEMORATES ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATION

SK100857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)--A Pyongyang meeting commemorating the 58th anniversary of the June 10 anti-Japanese demonstration for independence was held Saturday afternoon at the Moranbong Theatre. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRN), Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the CPRF, Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, and other functionaries of power bodies and working people's organizations.

Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat, made a report at the meeting. She said the June 10 anti-Japanese demonstration for independence 58 years ago was an eruption of the pent-up wrath and hatred of our nation for the brutal colonial rule and suppression by the Japanese imperialists who had occupied Korea, and a massive anti-Japanese patriotic struggle for retaking the lost dignity and sovereignty of the nation.

Through the movement the Korean people fully laid bare the bestial nature of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the deceptive nature of their "cultural rule," dealt a telling blow at their colonial rule and demonstrated to the whole world once again that the Korean people would pardon no enemy who dared provoke their national sovereignty and dignity, she said.

She pointed out that although 58 years have passed since the demonstration, our people's desire for national liberation and for the nation's independence and sovereignty has not yet been realized throughout the country because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea.

Noting that the situation in our country today has been rendered acuter by the maneuvers to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, she said that the Japanese reactionaries, backed by the U.S. imperialists,

are stepping up military tieup with the South Korean puppets as never before, while rapidly reinforcing their "self-defence forces" with a wild ambition to become a "leader" of Asia.

Stating that reunifying the country today is the greatest task of the nation which brooks not a moment's delay, she declared that to accomplish the historical cause of national reunification, it is imperative to carry into effect the proposal for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as early as possible.

An urgent task in the solution of the question of national reunification is to avert the danger of a new war now prevailing on the Korean peninsula and ensure a durable peace there, and thus lay a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, she said, and remarked: The United States and the South Korean authorities must look squarely at the trend of the times and respond without delay to our fair proposal for tripartite talks.

CSO: 4100/142

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON SOCIALIST REVOLUTION, CONSTRUCTION

SK110428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Sunday prints an article titled "Constant Advance of Korean Revolution and Its Source." A vigorous drive for a great upswing in socialist construction is going on in Korea under the leadership of the party, it notes, and says:

The proud reality today is unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of our party bringing the leader's idea and intention to brilliant fruition. All our party's activities are aimed at carrying into effect the idea and intention of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim-Il song clearly indicates the road to victory with his correct idea and theory, and our party creditably carries his idea and intention into practice. Herein lies the basic factor of the constant triumph of our revolution and construction. His revolutionary idea is a great idea reflecting the demand of the times and desire of the people and the banner leading the cause of socialism and communism to victory.

It is the highest goal of our party's activities to advance the revolution and construction and build communist society as thought and intended by Comrade Kim Il-song. From its outset, our party has fought to attain this goal.

What is important in our party's leadership to realise the leader's idea and intention is, above all, that it carries on this work in a wholesale manner in all domains. To carry out Comrade Kim Il-song's plans, our party constantly deepens its guidance in all fields from the party building to economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the grand ten long-term objectives of economic construction for the 1980's, a landmark for a great leap in the promotion of the complete victory of socialism, at the Sixth Party Congress. This great plan is being thoroughly carried into reality thanks to our party.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has put forward most correct policies and energetically led the struggle to attain the ten long-term objectives; he gives on-the-spot guidance in the work of many units across the country including industrial establishments, construction sites and public service networks. This represents a source of new encouragement to the development of our national economy.

Another important thing in our party's leadership is that it creatively carries on this work as required by the developing reality. All our party's activities are run through with the principle of defending Comrade Kim Il'song's idea and plan and carrying on all work creatively as required by them.

Our party's leadership is characterized by its vigorously promoting the cause of modeling the whole of society on the chuche idea while solving all problems in socialist and communist construction from a new angle with creative theoretical and practical activities.

It is an important law expounded by Comrade Kim Il-song that to deepen changes in all spheres of social life after the establishment of the socialist system is the only way to win complete victory of socialism and go ahead toward communism.

As our party advances one new idea, theory and policy after another and effects constant changes under this law, the transformation of our society on communist lines is making a successful progress as intended by Comrade Kim Il-song. What is important in our party's leadership is that it carries on this work at the highest level.

Our party ensures that Comrade Kim Il'song's plan bears a most brilliant fruit in the shortest possible period under any circumstances. It guarantees best success in work and highest speed in advance by enlisting the strength of the whole party, whole army and entire people. This is a revolutionary principle our party has always held fast to in implementing the leader's intention.

Our party's correct leadership in creditably carrying into practice the leader's idea and plan finds clear expression in strengthening the revolutionary ranks to suit this.

Today our party tightly holds the position of a great organizer and leader in carrying the revolutionary cause of chuche to completion and successfully plays the role of such. Practical life has fully proved the validity and sagacity of our party's leadership in advancing the revolution according to the leader's idea and intention. As long as there is our party's leadership, the inheritance of the Korean revolution will never change, however long years may pass, and our revolution will always advance along the road of chuche.

CSO: 4100/142

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR MARCH-APRIL 1983

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during March-April 1983]

1 Mar 83 p 1 upper half: "U.S. Imperialists Must Stop Aggressive and Warlike Maneuverings and Get Out of South Korea Without Delay": States that on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the March first uprising against the Japanese oppressors, the U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop their continual warlike maneuverings and get out of South Korea without delay; calls South Korea the armed camp of the U.S. imperialists; criticizes Japanese Premier Nakasone for granting South Korea a loan of 4 billion dollars in January; criticizes the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for pushing the "two Koreas" policy; notes that on 18 January of this year, a joint statement was issued by all the political parties and social groups in Korea calling for a meeting of all political parties and social groups of North and South Korea to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and promote the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula; calls for the U.S. imperialists to cease their machinations in South Korea and to get out of Korea without delay.

4 Mar 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Strengthen Party Guidance of Education": Stresses that strengthening party guidance of education is a necessary requirement of the party and state of the working class for vigorously expediting the cause of socialism and communism; notes that development of socialist education will hasten the victory of socialism and communism through the ideological, cultural and communism; notes that development of socialist education will hasten the victory of socialism and communism through the ideological, cultural and technical revolutions and that strengthening party guidance of chuche oriented education will develop education into a working class and party oriented education which more vigorously expedites the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology; calls upon all responsible functionaries in provincial, municipal and county party committees to wage a vigorous struggle to implement the party's education policy, visit schools frequently, attend seminars and solve the problems which arise in education themselves; exhorts the responsible functionaries in party committees at all levels to raise up the quality of education by arousing the broad masses to give assistance to educational projects; exhorts the teachers to be endowed with the unitary ideology of the party, possess a steadfast working class viewpoint and excellent scientific and theoretical qualifications; calls

upon the party organizations to see to it that excellent people are selected as guidance persons for League of Socialist Working Youth and Young Pioneer organizations and train them properly so that the young students will dutifully participate in organizational living and carry out socio-political activities on a wide scale.

5 Mar 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Expedite the Rural Technical Revolution": States that vigorously expediting the rural technical revolution is a practical requirement for rural management development and for solving the strained rural labor situation and is the consistent party line; calls for all the functionaries, workers, scientists and technicians in the rural management sector and the machine industrial and scientific research sectors to bear in mind the wishes and demands of the party and to carry out a unified struggle to expedite the rural technical revolution to free the peasants from heavy labor and prepare an independent and cultural life for them; stresses the role industry is to play in the rural technical revolution; exhorts the party organizations and three revolutions teams in the rural management sector to instill in the farm workers a proper understanding of the rural technical revolution and encourage them to display their creative ingenuity like the stars in the artistic film, "Oath of That Day" so that the flames of a mass movement of technical innovation will burn more ardently.

6 Mar 83 p 1 center: "Let Us Participate Together in Popular Rule": Notes that the election of delegates for the city/county peoples committees is approaching and all should participate in these elections which serve to promote the people's government which provides independent authority and creative activities for the working popular masses; explains that the socialist system of the country is based on the principle that the working popular masses are the masters of the state and society; exhorts all the people to cast their vote of approval in the election of city/county people's committee delegates and thereby vigorously expedite imbuing the whole society with the chuche ideology.

7 Mar 83 p 2 lower half: "We Warmly Welcome the New Delhi Summit Talks": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 046, 8 Mar 83, pp D2-5: "NODONG SINMUN Praise"].

8 Mar 83 p 1 lower half: "Let Us Further Increase the Function and Role of the Power Organs of the People": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 047, 9 Mar 83, pp D12-15: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

9 Mar 83 p 1 upper right; "Let Us Perform Spring Tree Planting": States that tree planting and creating forests are important requirements for solving the matter of raw materials by relying on one's own resources in a chuche oriented manner; emphasizes that if forests are properly utilized, many problems arising in socialist economic construction can be solved; calls for all functionaries and workers in all sectors of the national economy to carry out a mass campaign of spring tree planting in order to contribute to the goal of creating 2 million more chongbo of forests in the near future;

exhorts all organizations, factories and enterprises, schools and cooperative farms, etc., to mobilize for spring tree planting and to plant trees properly in accordance with the specific nature of each tree they plant.

10 Mar 83 p 1 upper three-quarters page with border: "Let Us Check and Frustrate the U.S. Imperialists' New War Provocation Scheme and Defend World Peace": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 048, 10 Mar 83, pp D1-6: "NODONG SINMUN On Checking U.S. 'War Provocation'"].

11 Mar 83 p 1 upper three-quarters with border: "Let Us More Vigorously Advance Our Revolution Pioneered Under the Chuche Banner": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 050, 14 Mar 83, pp D13-17: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

12 Mar 83 p 1 bottom: "Emissary of Friendship of the Congolese People": Extends warm welcome to the president of the People's Republic of the Congo, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso; praises the Congolese people for the great progress they have made after overthrowing the previous regime in 1963 through the "August Revolution"; notes their efforts to accomplish their five year plan of socialist economic development; expresses a desire for greater ties of friendship and cooperation between the Congolese and Korean peoples.

13 Mar 83 p 1 bottom: "Emissary Bringing Sentiments of Friendship": Extends warm welcome to the delegation from the Council of Salvation of the People and the Government of the Republic of Upper Volta headed by Prime Minister Thomas Sankara; notes the various projects now underway in Upper Volta to improve the living standard of the people including agricultural development and textiles; expresses the desire that ties of friendship and cooperation will be strengthened between the people of Upper Volta and Korea through the visit of Prime Minister Sankara and his entourage.

15 Mar 83 p 1 left center: "Let Us Properly Perform Spring Seeding in Due Season": Stresses that spring seeding is the first breakthrough in this year's successful harvest; urges farm workers to follow the adage "Don't boast in the soil but boast in the seedlings!" and raise strong seedlings so as to achieve a bumper harvest despite the influence of the cold front this year; stresses that the party's speed battle requirements are an assurance for carrying out the seeding battle in due season; exhorts all functionaries in the rural management sector to perform organizational and supervisory work so that spring seeding is properly performed in due season.

16 Mar 83 p 1 upper quarter page: "The Advance of the Nonaligned Movement Cannot Be Blocked": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 052, 16 Mar 83 pp D15-18: "NODONG SINMUN Reviews Summit"].

17 Mar 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Conserve and Produce Much More": States that the situation has become extremely tense due to the feverish military exercise of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and that all units in all sectors must maintain full combat readiness and expedite production and construction of the maximum degree; stresses that it is the consistent party

line to conserve and increase production and that socialist economy is a planned economy which serves the interest of the working popular masses; urges factories and enterprises to utilize the creative proposals of the workers in their effort to conserve and produce more with less materials and manpower; calls for organizational measures to be established in factories and enterprises to conserve materials and manpower while increasing production with everyone in an alert and mobilized posture.

18 Mar 83 p 1 bottom: "Emissary of Friendship of the Nicaraguan People": Extends warm welcome to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and his entourage; notes the progress made by the Nicaraguan people under the guidance of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in eliminating the remnants of an antiquated society in the spheres of industry, agriculture, education and culture; praises the Nicaraguan people for their efforts to counter the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and reduce the tension while surrounded by armed conflict; expresses the hope that the friendship between the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples will bear fruit in the joint cause of anti-imperialist autonomy.

23 Mar 83, p 1 upper right: "Let Us Firmly Arm Ourselves With an Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Fighting Spirit": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 058, 24 Mar 83, pp D2-4: "NODONG SIMMUN Stresses Anti-U.S. Spirit"].

25 Mar 83 p 1 lower left: "Indestructible Friendship and Unity Forged Between the Korean and Nicaraguan Peoples on Anti-U.S. Joint Front": [Text summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 062, 30 Mar 83 pp D5-6: "NODONG SIMMUN Calls Nicaraguans' Visit Success"].

26 Mar 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Positively Increase Cement Production": States that the workers and party members are now in a state of mobilization to counter the serious situation posed by the provocations of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war and an upswing in cement production is needed to contribute to the greater quantity of building materials needed to expedite socialist economic construction: emphasizes the necessity for construction of much more modern housing and public welfare facilities in both city and countryside; notes the need for much more cement to expand and build more coal and ore mines and construct more power generation stations so as to accomplish the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule; calls for the functionaries and workers to thoroughly implement party policy on working vigilantly in view of the present situation and to maintain full combat readiness and carry out all their responsibilities in a revolutionary and militant manner including increasing cement production; stresses that kilns must be operated at full capacity and all the necessary raw materials must be provided; exhorts party organizations to foster the spirit of the stars in the artistic films, "Always of One Mind" and "Oath of That Day" in the party members and workers so that the cement workers will be able to accomplish their cement quotas daily and monthly without fail.

28 Mar 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Highly Demonstrate the Invincible Spirit in Implementing the Party's Policy": [Text published in FBIS Asia and

Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 60, 28 Mar 83, pp D8-11: "'Invincible Spirit' for Party Policy Urged"]].

29 Mar 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About a New Innovation in Iron and Steel Production": States that the metallurgical industry is the pillar of an autonomous economy and iron and steel production must increase in order to meet the goal of 1.5 million tons of ferrous metals production; calls for all to strive to achieve the struggle goals which Kim Il-song set forth after his analysis of the situation of the metallurgical industry; calls for all to adopt the spirit of the workers in the high tide of the chollima era in their spirit of absolutism and unconditionality for the instructions of Kim Il-song and struggle to bring about a new innovation in iron and steel production as well as operating their equipment at full capacity and providing the necessary raw materials and fuel to the production sites.

31 Mar 83 p 1 upper right; "Let Us Further Strengthen the Party's Guidance of Socialist Construction": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 069, 8 Apr 83, pp D6-10; "NODONG SIMMUN on Party's Economic Guidance"]].

1 Apr 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About New Upsurges in Production of Plant Facilities": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 069, 8 Apr 83, pp D13-15: "Upsurge in Plant Facility Production Urged"]].

2 Apr 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Epochally Increase Passenger and Freight Car Production": States that increased production of passenger and freight cars is an urgent requirement for satisfying the demand for transportation in the national economy; calls for increased production of passenger cars to provide more convenient traffic conditions for the people; urges functionaries and workers engaged in passenger and freight car production to demonstrate the revolutionary trait of unconditionally accomplishing the assignments they have received and utilize all conditions and possibilities favorable for achieving their goals in the railroad industrial sector; calls for coordinated provision of cooperative goods to the rolling stock production sites under the guidance and supervision of the guidance personnel in the Administration Council committees, ministries, factories and enterprises.

4 Apr 83 p 1 lower left: "Emissary Bearing Sentiments of Friendship": Extends warm welcome to President of the Egyptian Arabic Republic, Muhamad Hosni Mubarak on his visit to the DPRK at the invitation of President Kim Il-song; notes the encouragement President Mubarak's visit is for the Korean people who are bringing about a revolutionary high tide in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center; notes the accomplishments of the Egyptian people after their long years of struggle for liberation from colonialism and stresses that it is the immutable position of the party and people of Korea to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with newly emerging countries and members of the nonaligned bloc.

9 Apr 83 p 1 upper right: "Let's Successfully Fulfill This Year's State Budget": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 073, 14 Apr 83 pp D12-16: "Successful Fulfillment of State Budget Urged"].

10 Apr 83 p 1 lower left: "Friendship Envoy of Grenadan People": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 072, pp D16-17: "Press Welcome"].

14 Apr 83 p 4 upper half: "Let Us Bring About Even Greater Upsurges in Socialist Construction Under the Banner of Three Revolutions": [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS 83401, No 281, 4 May 83, pp 94-98: "Upsurges in Socialist Construction Urged." Also: Gist published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS 83401, No 281, 4 May 83, pp 77-78: "NODONG SINMUN Observes Anniversary of Kim Il-song's Work"].

15 Apr 83 p 1 full page with border: "The Might of Our Party and People United Around Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is Ever-Victorious and Invincible": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 077, 20 Apr 83, pp D1-8: "NODONG SINMUN Stresses Unity Between Party, People"].

18 Apr 83 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Effect a New Turn in Labor Administration Work": [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS 83401, No 281, 4 May 83, pp 89-92: "NODONG SINMUN on Labor Administration"].

19 Apr 83 p 2 lower half: "The Struggle of the South Korean People for Autonomy, Democracy and Reunification Will Necessarily Be Victorious": Notes the 23rd anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising of the South Korean young students and people; recounts the set-back suffered by the U.S. colonialist, fascist hegemony through the success of the 19 April popular uprising and the various popular uprisings and struggles thereafter to attain democracy and crush the "Yusin" fascist rule; criticizes the South Korean government for advocating "talks" while reflecting the liar and righteous reunification proposal of the northern half of the republic; states that the struggle for anti-U.S. autonomy, anti-fascist democracy of the South Korean young students and people and their effort to expel the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea is righteous and invincible.

22 Apr 83 p 1 upper right: "Let us Vigorously Perform the Technical Innovation Campaign on a Mass Scale": Notes that the technical revolution to modernize the national economy can be carried out by the masses even better than now by incorporating the successes of modern science into the production process and effectively utilizing the creativity and wisdom of the working masses who are the masters of the country and society; calls for elimination of backwardness, conservatism, passivity and technical mysticism among the party members and workers; exhorts the functionaries to be thoroughly familiar with the situation in their place of work and the scientific regulations and the process of technical development; calls for party organizations and three revolution teams in all sectors of the national economy to plan the work with scientists and technicians and arouse them to produce more technical proposals and thereby render a major contribution to the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties".

23 Apr 83 p 1 upper right: "May the Functionaries Grasp Hold of Party Policy and Go On Implementing It Thoroughly": Emphasizes that the functionaries are the warriors who are the commanders of the revolution under the leadership of the party and the leader; exhorts the party functionaries to study the instructions of Kim Il-song and the party guidelines continually and see to it that the will of the party and leader are carried out to the fullest extent and thereby bring about a new upswing on all fronts of socialist construction.

24 Apr 84 p 1 lower left: "Emissary of Friendship of the People of the Seychelles": Extends warm welcome to France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles and his entourage at the invitation of President Kim Il-song; congratulates the people of Seychelles on the successes gained in their struggle to build a new nation and eradicate the remnants of colonialism from their country; expresses the wish that President Rene's visit to Korea will be pleasant and fruitful.

25 Apr 83 p 3 lower half with border: "The Korean People's Army is the Mighty Revolutionary Armed Force Firmly Safeguarding Our Revolutionary Cause": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 082, 27 Apr 83, pp D17-21: "Editorial on KPA Anniversary"].

28 Apr 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Concentrate Our Efforts On the Tideland Reclamation Battle": Notes that reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of tideland is one of the ten long-range goals which Kim Il-song proposed at the Sixth Party Congress and one of the four tasks of remaking nature presented at the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee and thereby one of the tasks which must be accomplished no matter what; calls for all guidance personnel, particularly functionaries in the local party and executive organizations to bear responsibility for having the party's tideland reclamation projects thoroughly accomplished; emphasizes the necessity of organizational and supervisory work in tideland reclamation projects as well as for the functionaries in the appropriate sectors to perform organizational and planning work properly in order to step up the pace in accomplishing the tideland reclamation projects ahead of schedule with an indomitable spirit of breaking through all obstacles; adds that the functionaries must put their efforts into establishing internal networks for producing and delivering equipment and materials to the construction areas; urges the functionaries in state economic guidance organizations to establish equipment and materials provision systems so that the necessary cement, steel, lumber, rails, tractors and high speed excavators can be supplied to the tideland reclamation battle sites.

29 Apr 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us All Rush Out to Lend Positive Assistance to the Countryside": Emphasizes the need for more manpower and equipment out in the countryside for rice and corn transplanting in order to accomplish the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain; urges workers, technicians, office staff, soldiers and students to mobilize for rural assistance; exhorts farm workers to operate their equipment including tractors at full capacity and factories to produce and provide all farm machinery parts including tractor parts to assure full operation of farm machinery during the transplanting

season; calls for the members of the three revolutions teams and party organizations to be well aware of the importance of the party's rural assistance projects and to formulate organizational and political work to see that the tasks are accomplished on time.

30 Apr 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Formulate Business Management in Keeping With the Taaan Work System": States that the socialist economy is a planned economy and a large-scale economy managed under centralized executive supervision and that the Taaan Work System is an indigenous communist business management method in keeping with the requirements of a socialist economy; emphasizes the necessity of employing the Taaan Work System to accomplish the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 long-range goals ahead of schedule; states that factories and enterprises in all sectors, especially in the extractive, metallurgical, chemical and machine industries, must thoroughly implement the Taaan Work System throughout the entire process of production and management; calls for improvement in organizational work and production supervision in accordance with the Taaan Work System to solidify and expand the breakthroughs which have already occurred in the socialist economy; notes the key role played by the factory party committees in establishing and conducting business through the Taaan Work System; calls for all party organizations, functionaries and workers to expedite improvement of factory management in keeping with the Taaan Work System and thereby bring about a revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and make great strides in creating the "speed of the eighties."

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CSO: 4110/95

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

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CSO: 4110/097

BRIEFS

14,000 TON CARGOSHIP 'PIRYUGANG'--Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)--The Chongjin shipyard in the northeastern part of Korea launched one more 14,000 ton cargoship "Piryugang" on May 30. This shipyard is one of the nation's large shipbuilding bases. This shipyard launched the first 14,000 ton cargoship "Wangjaesan" in 1974. Such cargoships of same tonnage as "Odoksan," "Tumangang," "Taehongdan," "Kwanmobong," "Yombunjin," "Pegaebong," "Mudubong," "Samilpo" and "Taegakbong" were also built at this shipyard. [Text] [SK040716 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0945 GMT 1 Jun 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/142

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

PYONGYANG CHILDREN'S ART TROUPE VISITS PRC

Leaves Pyongyang 4 June

SK050707 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 4 Jun 84 SK

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)--A Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe headed by Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, left Pyongyang on June 4 by train for a visit to China. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWY Central Committee, Yi Sang-tae, vice-minister of culture and art, Hong Il-chon, vice minister of general education, personages concerned and many school children in Pyongyang. Present there were Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and his embassy officials in Pyongyang.

Beijing Rally Held

SK080924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang (KCNA)--A rally of school children was held at the People's Palace of Culture, Beijing, on June 7 to welcome the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe on a visit to China. Present at the meeting together with school youth and children in Beijing were the secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, who is a member of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and other personages concerned.

Ma Muqiang, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, who is head of the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe of our country made speeches at the rally.

In his speech deputy secretary Ma Muqiang warmly welcomed the China visit of the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe. He said: We will as ever firmly support the three principles and five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by President Kim Il-song and support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

In his speech head of the art troupe Hyon Sok expressed the belief that the China visit of the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe would greatly contribute to the sacred work of bringing into full bloom through generations the flower garden of the great Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and has withstood all trials of history. He stressed: Our people and school children will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people and school youth and children forever in one trench in the common struggle to achieve the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Silk banners were exchanged at the rally. At the end of the rally an art performance was given by members of the Beijing Municipal School Children's Art Troupe and the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe.

Premiere Performance in Beijing

SK090351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing June 7 (KCNA)--The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe on a visit to China gave a premiere at the Tianqiao Theatre in Beijing on June 7. Seeing the performance were a vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress, and members of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and other cadres in Beijing.

The art troupe put colorful numbers on the stage to win warm acclaim and applause of the audience. They also excellently sang Chinese songs to win the warm acclamation.

The performance ended with a friendship dance performed by our little artistes in the national costumes of Korea and China against the backdrop on which the Arch of Triumph in Pyongyang and Tiananmen in Beijing linked with a rainbow bridge, a symbol of the Korea-China friendship.

The performance vividly demonstrated the great vitality of the traditional Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and is being consolidated and developed with each passing day.

CSO: 4100/142

BRIEFS

TUNISIAN PHOTO EXHIBITION--Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)--A photo exhibition opened and a film show was held on May 31 at the Chollima House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Tunisia Friendship Association on the National Day of Tunisia. Present there were Yi Sok-yong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Tunisia Friendship Association, personages concerned and working people in the city. After seeing the photographs on display, the attendants appreciated a Tunisian documentary film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 1 Jun 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/142

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON OFFICIAL HITS ANTI-CHONGNYON ACTS

SK141021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 13 (KNS-KCNA)--Ha Chang-ok, director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), strongly demanded the Japanese authorities to clarify the background of the raid on the Chongnyon Central Hall and take a responsible measure for preventing the recurrence of subversive acts against Chongnyon.

He issued a statement on June 12 in connection with the final trial of the criminals who raided the Central Hall of Chongnyon and fired pistols at random. Noting that the Tokyo District Court on June 11 passed prison terms of seven and six years respectively on defendants Yi Chong-sik and Hidekichi Yonesato, he said that these are very light in view of the gravity of their crimes.

He noted that the incident was a premeditated and organized attack which was made against the background of a frantic anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon racket kicked up by the Japanese authorities and South Korean puppet clique under the pretext of the Rangoon bomb blast which had nothing to do with us.

Though the Japanese authorities arrested the criminals and put them to trial, compelled by the strong demand at home and abroad, they still refuse to probe into the background of the incident, Ha Chang-ok said.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is viciously committing subversive acts against Chongnyon in collusion with the Japanese authorities and zealously patronized the criminals involved in the raid on the Central Hall of Chongnyon through their vassals in "Mindan," he said this clearly shows who were the manipulators of the incident.

Though the final trial of the incident was held, no one can guarantee that there will be no more of it, as the reactionaries within and without constantly resort to subversive intrigues against Chongnyon, he said.

CSO: 4100/142

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

TRIAL OF CHONGNYON HOUSE PERPETRATORS--Tokyo June 12 (KNS-KCNA)--The final trial of the criminals who raided the Central House of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and fired pistol at random on November 18 last year, was held at the Tokyo District Court on June 11. Many Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans attended the trial as observers. At the trial, defendant Yi Chong-sik was sentenced to seven years in prison and defendant Hidekichi Yonesato to six years. The court decision says that the defendants were found guilty on charges of "attempted murder," "violation of "law on punishment of assault," "intrusion into building" and violation of "powder-control law." [Text] [SK132213 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 13 Jun 84]

MINDAN PAPER CALLS FOR UNITY--Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a Korean newspaper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan), carried an editorial on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a KNS report. Noting that the Kwangju uprising failed and a more ferocious dictatorship made its appearance due to the lack of firm unity of the democratic movement forces of all strata in South Korea, the editorial says: From this we drew the lesson that broad circles must be united into one force for a victory. If the struggle is to be won against fascist suppression, a united front of broad segments must be formed. In other words, it is necessary to secure a numerical superiority of the entire united people over the fascist violence and thus isolate and disintegrate the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and cut off support from outside forces. [Text] [SK110823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 11 Jun 84]

HOME-VISITING GROUPS OF KOREANS--Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--A home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by O Ki-ok, a home-visiting group of students of Choson University headed by Pak Hui-chol, department director of Choson University, and the 64th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Su-kon arrived in Wonsan on May 30 by the ship "Samjiyon" for a visit to the socialist homeland. The visiting groups arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 30 May 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/142

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON, REACTION TO KIM IL-SONG'S TOUR

Editorial on CSSR Visit

SK080931 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)--Papers here today run editorials upon the successful conclusion of the official goodwill visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Czechoslovakia.

In an editorial titled "New Chapter in Development of Korea-Czechoslovakia Relations" NODONG SINMUN notes that the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic event that brought into a more beautiful bloom the daily consolidating and developing Korea-Czechoslovakia friendship and greatly helped toward the promotion of the cause of peace and socialism. The paper goes on:

Particular welcome and cordial hospitality overflowing with warm comradeship and friendship and the grand mass rally held in Prague show clearly the deep respect and trust of the Czechoslovak people for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and their love and intimacy for our people. And they were a powerful demonstration of traditional friendship and unity between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia which were sealed and have been developed in the sacred struggle for realising the common goal and idea.

The Korean people warmly hail the successful conclusion of the Czechoslovak visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and its fine fruition. Though Korea and Czechoslovakia are far away geographically from each other, the two peoples are class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have supported and closely cooperated with each other, struggling side by side from long ago on the common front against foreign aggressors and for the building of a prosperous and cultured new society free from exploitation and oppression and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Korea-Czechoslovakia friendship is coming into a more beautiful flower day by day as it is based on deep intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Gustav Husak. Now, the Czechoslovak people are working energetically to fulfill the Seventh Five-Year Plan for national economic plan put forward by the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and build a developed socialist society, united closely around the party headed by respected Comrade Gustav Husak.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party and government took peaceful initiatives to avert the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and defend peace and the position of socialism and they are taking a series of countermeasures against the deployment of U.S. imperialists' new-type medium-range nuclear missiles in Western European countries. Our people highly estimate the successes made by the fraternal Czechoslovak people in the building of socialism and fully support their just stand and step for maintaining a durable peace in Europe.

The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Czechoslovakia was a new milestone in strengthening and developing to a higher stage the friendship and unity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. It is an invariable stand of our party and government to strengthen and develop the traditional friendship and unity and cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia based on the common desire of the two peoples and Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our people will further develop the Korea-Czechoslovakia friendship which has been brought into full bloom by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song this time and always tightly join hands with the fraternal Czechoslovak people in the struggle for accomplishing the noble common cause.

Meets With Hungary's Kadar

SK082229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest June 8 (KCNA)--Tete-a-tete talks were held today in Budapest between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

When the great leader Comrade Kim-Il-song arrived at the building of the HSWP Central Committee, he was enthusiastically welcomed by functionaries of the HSWP Central Committee. A woman functionary presented a bunch of fragrant flowers to him. He waved to the functionaries in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic welcome and went to the place of talks.

Prior to the talks, Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with Comrade Janos Kadar. The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Media Report USSR Visit

SK090826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)--Mass media of many countries gave wide publicity to the Soviet visit of the party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Mongolian paper UNEN June 2 in an article entitled "Important Political Event" says that the official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union of the party

and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song showed the successful development of excellent bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea as a whole.

Another Mongolian paper KHEDELMER May 31 carried a similar article.

An account of the talks between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Chernenko was given by the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO June 1, the Mozambican magazine TEMPO May 27 and Iranian Radio May 25.

The paper of Guinea-Bissau NO PINTCHA May 26 printed a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-Song and carried the summary of his speech at a banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR.

The Pakistani papers PAKISTAN TIMES and THE MUSLIM June 3, PPI of Pakistan June 2 and the Iranian paper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC May 26 also gave an account of the banquet.

The Benin paper EHUZU June 4 said that President Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe is an important event exerting a far-reaching influence upon peace and security in Asia and Europe.

The Swedish papers SYDSVENSKA DAGBLADET and NORDVASTRA SKANES TIDNINGAR May 23 and the Guyanese paper THE ECHO June 3 also conveyed news of the Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Yugoslavia Welcomes Visit

SK102342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2228 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade June 9 (KCNA)--On the eve of the Yugoslav visit of a DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Zeljko Jeglic, a spokesman for the Yugoslav government, said on June 8 that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to this visit which will give further impulse to the development of relations between the two countries.

Yugoslavia, he stated, highly esteems the position and role of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its initiative for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea as contributions to tension-easing in the region as well as efforts it has been exerting to safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and successes it has been making in its socialist construction.

Greeted by Bulgaria's Zhivkov

[AU150906] [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian from 0830 to 0845 GMT on 15 Jun 84 carries a live relay of the official welcome ceremony at Sofia Central Railway Station for the DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK. At 0835 the announcer says that the guest's train has just arrived and that Kim Il-song and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian State Council chairman have greeted each other. Kim Il-song is reported to be reviewing the military detachment lined up to honor his arrival in Sofia. A military band is heard to play the two countries' national anthems.

Then, the announcer says, Zhivkov presents the Bulgarian officials to Kim Il-song. The announcer reviews the excellent Bulgarian-DPRK relations and stresses their significance in the struggle for peace.

At 0842 the announcer says that the guests and their Bulgarian hosts have ascended the official rostrum to receive the march-by of the official military detachment. There follows Korean and Bulgarian martial music. The relay ends without speeches having been made

Reply From Yugoslav Leader

SK110437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Comrade Veselin Djuranovic in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his assumption of office as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The reply message dated June 1 reads:

I received with thanks the kind congratulations and greetings sent to me by you on my assumption of office as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. I also express my sincere thanks to you for your good wishes on my birthday.

Looking forward to your future visit to Yugoslavia, I express the belief that the visit would contribute to further promoting the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries and furthermore, these relations would exert a more favourable influence upon the implementation of the non-aligned policy.

CSO: 4100-142

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED IN FOREIGN LECTURES

SK141034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)--Lectures on the noble communist virtues of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were given in Mali and Zimbabwe. A lecture on the subject "His excellency Kim Chong-il, a true leader of the people possessed of noble virtues" was held at the Mali ceramic factory on May 24.

Hung on the background of the platform of the lecture hall were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The lecturer stressed that his excellency dear Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward the noble revolutionary cause of the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song devoting his whole life to the country and people enjoys boundless trust and respect as a tender-hearted leader of the people.

At the end of the lecture the attendants shouted at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader President Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il!"

After the lecture the head of the sales shop of the factory said: The Korean people are the happiest and the strongest people. Now I know clearly where lies the source of the inexhaustible strength of the Korean people. This lies in that they have the great leader President Kim Il-song and the true great guide of the people Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A lecture on the subject "The revolutionary cause of chuche brilliantly carried forward" was held in Masbingo, Zimbabwe, on June 1.

Hung on the background of the platform of the lecture hall were portraits of President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and a portrait of Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe. Present at the lecture were the deputy mayor and general secretary of the city, members of the city council and functionaries of the party and public organisations in the city and people of all strata, more than 1,000 in all.

CSO: 4100/142

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE PRAISES LIBYAN PEOPLE

SK112243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)--Papers Monday observe Day of the Dismantlement of U.S. Military Bases in Libya.

The revolutionary step taken by the Libyan people on June 11, 1970, demonstrated their determination to live an independent life free from imperialist domination and intervention, declares NODONG SINMUN in an article. The author of the article says:

Today the Libyan people with heightened vigilance are reliably defending the sovereignty of the country and building a new life against repeated aggressive threats, economic blockade and subversive activities on the part of U.S. imperialism.

Libya pursues a nonaligned policy. She is active in the struggle to defend the dignity of the Arab nation against Israeli aggressors, supports the Palestinian people and the oppressed people in their liberation struggle and takes active part in the efforts for a fair settlement of the Middle East question and complete liberation of Africa.

The Korean people congratulate the Libyan people on their successes in the building of a new society and express solidarity with their just struggle. The Korean and Libyan peoples are comrades-in-arms on the common front for independence against imperialism. The Korean visit of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in 1982 was an event which consolidated the bonds of militant unity and friendship in the struggle against the common enemy. The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are developing day by day.

The Libyan people will register greater success in the future struggle to defend the dignity of the nation and sovereignty of the country against imperialism and zionism.

CSO: 4100/142

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN SEMINARS STUDY KIM CHONG-IL'S TREATISE

SK130413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)--"Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is widely studied and disseminated in many countries of the world on the occasion of the first anniversary of its publication.

Seminars on the treatise were held by a lot of the chuche idea study organisations in many countries of the world including the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Austria; the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Arendal, Norway; the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Dar-es-Salaam University of Tanzania; the Indian chuche idea study society and the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Central African Republic and groups in Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, Ghana, Peru, Madagascar, Barbados, Denmark, Surinam and Guyana.

At the seminar held by the Indian chuche idea study society the reporter and speakers said that the treatise of the dear leader is an encyclopedia which gives perfect answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in the accomplishment of the cause of communism. They stressed that particularly his idea of the leader's decisive role in the struggle for realising the chajusong (independence) of the working people is a programmatic compass for the world people advocating chajusong and the reality of Korea fully shows what important role the leader plays in the revolution and construction.

The reporters and speakers at the seminars highly praised the dear leader who has performed undying exploits for the development of human thought with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and sincerely wished him good health and a long life. Letters to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminars. Lectures on the treatise were held at the chuche idea study women's society of Delhi, India, the Comilla District Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy and a number of other chuche idea study organisations.

The treatise was carried by the Zimbabwean paper THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY, the Benin paper EHUZU, the Mozambican paper NOTICIAS, the Tunisian paper AL AHBAR, the Ghanaian paper THE ECHO, the Ugandan paper THE EQUATOR, the Libyan paper JAMA-HIRIYA MAIL, the Venezuelan paper EL NACIONAL and other foreign papers. The treatise was published in booklet in Denmark and Bangladesh. The Malagasy News Agency and the Congolese radio published articles on the first anniversary of the publication of the treatise.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MINSK BANQUET SPEECHES HONOR KIM IL-SONG

USSR's Slyunkov

SK310930 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 26 May 84

[Speech by N. N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, at a banquet on 26 May in honor of Kim Il-song-- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, respected Korean friends, and dear comrades:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the government of Belorussia, I welcome once again Comrade Kim Il-song and the members of the DPRK party and state delegation to the Belorussian capital of Minsk, a heroic city.

Like all Soviet people, the Belorussian workers are making efforts to carry out the grand tasks set forth at the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee. We are pleased to have shown you our successes in the work of developing the economy, science and culture and in the work of improving the welfare of the Belorussian people. With these successes, the Belorussian people significantly greet the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belorussia from the Fascist German occupiers. We take pride in belonging to the USSR, the sole and peaceful home of the fraternal Soviet people, the great power of socialism, and the invincible fortress of world peace and socialism. The Belorussian people, who are engaged in peaceful labor, unanimously support the Leninist foreign policy and lines of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

We rejoice over the fact that, under the leadership of the WPK and its Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the DPRK workers have registered great successes in developing the people's economy and in socialist construction in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

We are well aware of the Korean people's just struggle to make the U.S. occupationist forces withdraw from South Korea and to create conditions for the country's peaceful and democratic reunification without the interference of

outside forces. The Belorussian people express their solidarity with this struggle. Our representatives at international organizations, including the United Nations, have invariably supported this just demand of the DPRK and will support it in the future too.

Soviet-Korean relations have developed on the basis of the agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed on 6 July 1961. Belorussia has also participated in developing these relations. We are convinced that, the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the USSR and the DPRK and between the CPSU and the WPK will develop in the future too on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the interests of the common struggle for the welfare of our peoples, the victory of the socialist and communist cause, and the peace and security of the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world, and against the dangerous maneuvers of the U.S. and other imperialists.

In his speech in the grand Kremlin on 23 May, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, stressed: The present times are complicated and tense. It is an important as ever for all forces of peace and progress--socialist countries, communist and workers' parties, national liberation movements, and the anti-imperialist movement--to act in unity and cohesion.

The official good-will visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation and the talks and meetings at the Kremlin between Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Comrade Kim Il-song are great events in Soviet-Korean relations and will contribute to strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the WPK and between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

We sincerely wish the Korean communists and DPRK workers new success in socialist construction and in the struggle to achieve the country's reunification, the supreme national task, on a peaceful and democratic basis.

I propose a toast to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK; to the good health of the members of the DPRK party-state delegation; and to friendship, cooperation and unity in the cause of socialism and peace between the CPSU and the WPK and the Soviet and the Korean peoples.

Kang Song-san Speech

SK311020 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 26 May 84

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at a banquet in Minsk on 26 May in honor of Kim Il-song--read by announcer]

[Text] Respected First Secretary Comrade Nikolay Nikitovich Slyunkov, respected Comrade Bally Yazkuliyeu, and respected comrades and friends:

The DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song arrived in Minsk today on its way to Poland after successfully concluding its historic visit to the Soviet Union, a fraternal country, and it is receiving again ardent welcome from the people here.

Authorized by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, I sincerely extend thanks to many leading cadres of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic for wholeheartedly greeting our delegation and for according us the hospitality of a day of rest in beautiful and famous Minsk.

We very satisfactorily regard their visit to the Soviet Union by the party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as successful amid the particular concern and hospitality of the Soviet party, government and people. The people in our fatherland hail with great joy the historic meetings between the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the results of the talks between the two party and state delegations of Korea and the Soviet Union, and the successful visit of our delegation to the Soviet Union.

The official good-will visit to the Soviet Union by the party and state delegation of our republic led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was, indeed, an epochal event worthy of special record in the history of traditional friendship between our two parties, countries, and peoples and greatly contributed to consolidating the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and the cause of world peace.

During this visit to the Soviet Union, we were very touched by and were very happy to see that the revolutionary mettle of new advance was taking place in the overall lives of the Soviet party, state and society. We could witness the powerful waging by workers everywhere in the Soviet Union of a sacred struggle to increase the country's economic potential and defense capabilities and to realize the party's program for peace, firmly united around the leadership of the party and state led by respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

When the Soviet motherland was suffering grim ordeals by the Fascist Hitler clique's invasion, the Belorussian people and the Minsk citizens valiantly turned out and effected matchless bravery and heroic exploits in the sacred war to annihilate the enemy. Today, they are actively contributing to perfecting developed socialism and to strengthening the might of the Soviet Union. The proud looks of Minsk, the city of heroes, fully show the traits of Belorussia and the Soviet Union which are prospering and flourishing under the banner of Great October. We are firmly convinced that the Belorussian people and Minsk citizens will achieve greater victory and success in the future as well in the struggle to perfect developed socialism, upholding the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.

The traditional relations of friendship firmly forged by fraternity and a revolutionary sense of obligation between the two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are an alliance of kiss and kin [hyolyonjok tongmaeng kwange] that will not change ever under any trials.

The Korean people will always cherish the traditional relations of friendship with the fraternal Soviet people and make all efforts to consolidate and develop them constantly.

At this significant place where a new history of friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples is being recorded in Minsk, I propose a toast to the everlasting friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples; to strengthening and developing the CPSU; to the prosperity of the USSR, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; to the good health of respected Nikolay Nikitovich Slyunkov, and the good health of many comrades and friends here.

CSO: 4110/113

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG THANKS GDR'S HONECKER FOR HOSPITALITY

AU061408 East Berlin NEUES Deutschland in German 5 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Bad Schandau (ADN)--On crossing the GDR state border Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and DPRK president, sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

We are leaving your country with the best wishes and profound feelings of the cordial and militant friendship that the GDR people, who are fraternally linked with us, cherish for the Korean people. During our visit to the GDR you, the SED, the government and the GDR people have accorded us a cordial welcome with particular comradely fraternity and feelings of friendship and you have shown great hospitality to us. This was a vivid expression of the relations of traditional friendship between Korea and the GDR which are developing increasingly better day by day and which are clear manifestation of the indestructibility of the militant cohesion between the parties and peoples of our two countries.

On crossing your country's state border I take the liberty once more of expressing my sincere gratitude to you and, through you, to the SED, government and GDR people for having received our delegation with warmth, for having accorded it a cordial welcome and for having expressed emphatic support for and sympathy with the just revolutionary cause of our people.

We are very much pleased that our visit to your country was successful and that it has turned into an epochal event for further developing to a new and higher level the traditional friendship and cooperation which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Permit me on this occasion to wish you and your people further great successes in the struggle for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR and for peace in Europe and in the world. [Passage omitted reporting farewell ceremony, covered by referent item].

CSO: 2300/528

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

LATIN AMERICAN CHUCHE GROUP--Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)--A short course on "On the chuche idea," "Let us advance under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea" and "On some questions in understanding the chuche philosophy," works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held at the Latin American Institute of the chuche idea from May 28 to June 1. It was attended by the chairman and members of the institute and the adherents to the chuche idea from Costa Rica, Guatemala and El Salvador. The secretary general of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea, the chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Society of Friendship and Culture, the chairman of the Costa Rican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and other figures took the floor as lecturers. Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the short course. [Text] [SK150347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 15 Jun 84]

BOTHA'S WEST EUROPEAN TOUR--Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)--Commenting on the traitor Botha's tour of West European countries, NODONG SINMUN today says that his junket is aimed to deliver South Africa from "international isolation." Noting that he shamelessly croaked that he does not suppress Negroes or invade neighbouring countries but is ready to withdraw troops from Namibia, the author of the commentary says: Although he let loose honeyed-words, craftily wearing the mask of "peace" and "human rights," he could not flout public opinion or get any "consolation" from his tour. According to reports, the majority of the leaders of West European countries who had talks with him expressed concern about South Africa's policies of racial discrimination and apartheid and criticized them. The traitor Botha is a truculent hangman and murderer who has won ill fame for his bestial terrorism, torture, murder and forcible eviction of Negroes and had his hands and feet stained with the blood of people. The 7th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries called upon the governments of all countries and international organisations to break off all contacts and relations with the South African racist regime. The organization of African unity also adopted resolutions on isolating the South African racist regime. Voices rejecting and denouncing the Botha clique are being lifted up in all parts of the world. The Botha clique's tour of Western Europe was made against such background. The Botha clique, like the South Korean puppets, is not an object worthy of having any contact for countries which love justice and peace and respect human rights and democracy. [Text] [SK150419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 15 Jun 84]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yip, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 31 met and had friendly talks with the delegation for the study of the chuche idea of Marandella, Zimbabwe, headed by M.I. Shoniwa, mayor of Marandella and the delegation for the study of the chuche idea of Costa Rica headed by German Serrano-Pinto, ex-minister of labour of Costa Rica and professor of the University of Costa Rica. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 1 Jun 84 SK]

FOREIGN VISITORS--Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by V.D. Baitala, minister of forestry of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; the delegation of the National Council of Hungarian Agricultural Cooperatives headed by its general secretary Janos Eleki; the Czechoslovak Trade Union delegation headed by Dadislaw Abraham, vice chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions and chairman of the Council of Slovak Trade Unions; the delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Hungary headed by its vice-president Andras Somos; Maltese delegate for the study of the chuche idea Haber Emmanuel, president of the Hamrun District Committee of the Malta Labour Party; Jordanian delegate for the study of the chuche idea Abdul Aziz al Hadid, deputy director of a department of the Ministry of Information; the scholars delegation of Niamey University, Niger, headed by Prof Kimba Idrissa, head of a chair of the university; and Igancio Cabrera, professor of the Mexican State Autonomous University left for home on May 29. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 29 May 84 SK]

IRANIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--The delegation of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY of Iran headed by its general director Kamal Kharrazi left here on June 1. It was seen off at the airport by Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, and personages concerned and Iranian Ambassador to Korea A. Nahavandian. [Text] [SK040716 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 1 Jun 84 SK]

NONALIGNED FOOD MEETING--Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)--A meeting of irrigation experts of the coordinators of nonaligned countries for food and agriculture will be held in our country from June 16 to 22 according to a decision of the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi, India, last year. The meeting will be attended by delegates of the coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture and delegates of other non-aligned and developing countries concerned. The meeting will exchange successes and experiences gained by the non-aligned and other developing countries in irrigation and discuss the problem of strengthening cooperation in this field. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 4 Jun 84 SK]

MESSAGE FROM JORDANIAN KING--Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Hussein the First, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in reply to his message of greetings to the latter on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the independence of Jordan. The reply message dated May 31 reads: It was with sincere thanks and appreciation that I, the government and people of Jordan received

your kind message of congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the celebration of the 38th anniversary of the independence of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. [Text] [SK081000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 8 Jun 84]

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA--Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)--Choe Ki-chol, newly-appointed Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria, presented his credentials on June 5 to Rudolf Kirchschlager, president of the Republic of Austria. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to the Austrian president. President Rudolf Kirchschlager expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his sincere warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. He expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of the friendly relations between Korea and Austria. He said the Republic of Austria and her people desire the peaceful reunification of the North and South of Korea and support all the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country. He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK110537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 9 Jun 84 SK]

PORTUGUESE NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED--Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)--Papers here Sunday dedicated articles to [National] Day of Portugal. The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says that the Korean people extend felicitations to the Portuguese people on this day. Introducing the natural and climatic features of Portugal and her economic life, the article notes: The present Portuguese government is striving to overcome the economic difficulties and develop friendly and cooperative relations with many countries. Our people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Portugal will further develop. MINJU CHOSON carries an article titled "Significant Day of the Portuguese People," which says: The Korean people wish the Portuguese people greater success in their struggle for the prosperity and development of the country. [Text] [SK102338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2226 GMT 10 Jun 84]

GIFT TO MALDIVES PRESIDENT--Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a gift to Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives. DPRK Ambassador to Maldives Cho Chon-il conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to the Maldives president and his gift film "Korean Visit of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Maldives Headed by President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom" on May 21. The Maldives president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the Korean ambassador to convey his warmest greetings to President Kim Il-song. He sincerely wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. The foreign minister and the state minister in charge of presidential affairs of Maldives were present at the gift-conveying ceremony. [Text] [SK122217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 12 Jun 84]

REPLY FROM BABRAK KARMAL--Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan. The reply message dated May 26 reads: I have the pleasure to extend on behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, the government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and on my own behalf our sincere thanks to you, to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for the warm message of felicitations sent on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the April Revolution. I am convinced that the bonds of amity and cooperation between our peoples and governments based on mutual understanding and solidarity will continuously develop to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the world peace. With our best wishes for your well-being and greater successes. [Text] [SK140403 Pyongyang KCNA of English 0348 GMT 14 Jun 84]

CSO: 4100/142

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korea-Japan Import and Export Corporation headed by its director Yun Chae-su left Pyongyang on May 29 by plane after a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 29 May 84 SK]

PRC TRADE GROUP--Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)--A Chinese trade union delegation headed by Vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Wei Jianxing and a French delegation for the study of the chuche idea arrived in Pyongyang on June 8. A delegation of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity headed by Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, returned home on the same day after attending the sixth conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation which was held in Algeria. [Text] [SK110537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 9 Jun 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/142

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

BRITISH ANTINUCLEAR DEMONSTRATION--London (AP)--Some 60,000 residents staged antinuclear demonstration on 9 June when the London summit meeting of seven countries was in session. Shouting the slogan "Return Cruise Missiles," those in the demonstration staged a protest in front of (Sinfield House) where Reagan was staying and in an area around the U.S. Embassy. While checking the protesting demonstrators, the police arrested several of them. Angered by this, those in the demonstration became more spirited and denounced the authorities' wrong attitude of following the U.S. policy of war. [Text] [SK121325 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 Jun 84]

CSO: 4110/118

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